EPTEMBER 28, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CEN

VOL. 62. NO. 4 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TREMAINE MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON AVE
TORONTO 5
-RDEC 27/43-R44-

HE FRONT PAGE

The Mantle of Roosevelt

THE reconstitution of the Truman Cabinet as a unified body with a single foreign policy oes not in any way undo the harm done by he Wallace revolt. Mr. Wallace is outside of he Cabinet; but he is not outside of United tates politics. He is pledged to silence on forign issues until the Paris negotiations are nded; but few men can make silence more evastating. Asked his opinion of his succesor, he said only: "I am sure that this appointnent will be received with the greatest enhusiasm by the business community."

The trouble is that Mr. Wallace can with onsiderable plausibility represent himself as he true heir of Franklin Roosevelt—and has very intention of doing so. That fact introuces an element of great uncertainty into the uestion of what will be the foreign policy of he United States after the next election. That Mr. Wallace will be a candidate for the Presiency appears practically certain. If he runs s a third party candidate, as he could unquesionably do, he would almost certainly ruin he chances of the Democratic candidate, whover he may be. The temptation to ward off his catastrophe by nominating him as the emocratic candidate may be severe. The ussians are quite intelligent enough to relax heir efforts to sabotage the machinery of the apitalist world just long enough before the merican elections to give the electors a feelg of security and confidence, in which state ey may feel that there is no real danger in r. Wallace's pacifist tendencies — which he ill represent as mere logical extensions of e Atlantic Charter and the U.N. Charter.

What Would F.D.R. Say?

THE claim of Mr. Wallace to the Roosevelt mantle will be a difficult one to disprove. resident Roosevelt was a man who during is long term of office took up a succession of ifferent and often highly incompatible posiions, and experienced no sense of inconsistncy himself and very little difficulty in harming the public into thinking him consistent. From 1943 to his death he was inlined to put a great deal of confidence in the ussians, and particularly in their leader Stan, who throughout that period had every reaon to behave as if he desired and merited uch confidence. (It must be remembered hat Stalin is quite equally capable of taking p incompatible positions without discomfort, nd that the charge of inconsistency means othing to a Communist.)

If Roosevelt had lived there is no doubt, in r mind at least, that he would, in face of e present policies of Molotoff at the Peace onference and of the Red Army in Eastern rope, have greatly modified his attitude tords Russia. But he did not live, and Mr. allace can claim, and will claim, that in ence the Roosevelt policy of 1944 is still at Roosevelt would be advocating, and that Democratic party has been led away from y "warmongers" and big business. He will obably add that the only way to lead it back o nominate him for the next Presidency, or ling that, to send it into the wilderness by cting him as President on the ticket of anr party.

e acquires some great advantages by being mpt from all official responsibility during next two years. The position of those who have to govern the United States during e years will not be enviable. Mr. Truman not be a serious contender, and memberin his Cabinet will not be much of an to any aspirant. The Southern Demos, who put up with the New Deal for ten because it kept them in office, will soon to put up with Mr. Wallace if he looks diminishing their chances of being thrown out, and it is significant that the other Democrat who goes into the silence with Mr. Wallace is Senator Pepper.

So the future foreign policy of the U.S. is once more a most precarious unknown quantity.

Successful reconversion of Canada's pulp and paper industry has brought production to over 96 per cent of capacity. Still-increasing demand, coupled with the prospect of competition from Scandinavia, keeps the industry on its toes. In this picture, men from various mills break up a jam of small spruce and white birch logs on the Eagle river, near Maniwaki, Quebec. See story pages 2 and 3.

What Is Occasional?

POLICE authorities in Ontario are said to be puzzled by the term "occasional". It seems that occasional bingo parties are lawful, but non-occasional bingo parties are not. The term is obviously a poor one to employ in a statute, because it has no definite legal meaning, and even in common usage its meaning is extremely relative—as can readily be found by asking ten different people what they mean by "an occasional drink". Legislators should not—but often do—subject the courts and the police to the painful necessity of guessing what they mean when they employ such terms.

In common contemporary usage the word probably means little more than "infrequent". The occasional drinker is emphasizing the fact that he does not take a drink often. But originally it meant "related to an occasion," and the suggestion was that the occasion was somewhat special. If we were on the bench we should be inclined—unless over-persuaded by brilliant counsel—to rule that "occasions" must not be recurrent at regular intervals, so that bingos must not be held every Thursday, nor even every year at the time when it is found that the church (or the society) will show a deficit for the twelve months if something desperate is not done. The building of a new parish hall is obviously not recurrent. There will be "occasions" between these examples, about which decision will be difficult, but the principle is clear.

The Strike Issues

IT MUST naturally be difficult for a man in the position of Mr. Charles Millard to draw a sharp distinction between what suits his purposes as leader of the U.S.W.A. in Hamilton and what suits his purposes as a member of the inner councils of the C.C.F. party. As a result it is fairly inevitable that the conduct of the steel strike in Hamilton should have some connection with the strife of party politics. Nevertheless we incline to think that the main question which is being fought out there is the question of the rights and responsibilities of that entirely new animal in the industrial world, the "accredited bargaining agency." We do not suggest that this very large question will be completely settled as a result of what happens in Hamilton, but there can be no doubt that a goodly number of precedents are in process of being established.

The union is trying to establish the precedent that an employer must not negotiate with any other worker or body of workers so long as the accredited agency continues to be accredited, and if he must not negotiate it follows clearly that he must not employ any such workers. This bars the method of fighting strikes by means of non-union labor. The employers are naturally anxious that this should not be established as a precedent, but they do not have to fight it in more than one place, and they have selected Hamilton for that purpose.

The employers are anxious to establish the precedent that the accredited agency must accept the decisions, taken by secret ballot, of a majority of *all* the workers who compose the

(*Continued on Page FIVE*)

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Gatineau's Timberland Is Richest Source of

Moving logs are dangerous. When a jam "breaks" loggers run for shore; spiked boots are a great help.

By Tom Farley

SOUTHERN Quebec, 250,000 square miles of forest, is Canada's richest timberland. Each year a fortune in logs flows down the Gatineau river to mills near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers. From mills and factories processed timber emerges in a variety of wood and paper forms. Most of Quebec's annual cut goes to make pulp.

Tourists from the United States driving southern Quebec's unpaved Maniwaki road seldom guess that over half the 3 million tons of newsprint annually exported to their country comes from these dusty, unimpressive miles of secondary deciduous growth, or that the winding Gatineau river is the main artery of a pulp industry bringing $150,000,000 a year to Quebec alone.

NORTH of Maniwaki, past neat rows of tourist cabins, numerous lumber camps dot the rich forest lands of the Gatineau's headwaters. Timber cutters operate from these camps each fall and winter. Taking a leaf from war experience, many companies are employing trained instructors to initiate newcomers to the lumberman's trade. Autumn arrivals at camp learn to sharpen a long saw, swing an axe and predict the fall of a tree under the eyes of a veteran "bucheron". Progressive exercises harden them through the fall for winter operations.

Hauling is easiest when the winter is clear and cold. Cut timber is dumped on frozen lakes, piled along the Gatineau and tributary Eagle and Desert rivers to wait for spring. Cutters earn roughly $19 per thousand feet for 12-foot logs, and a skilled

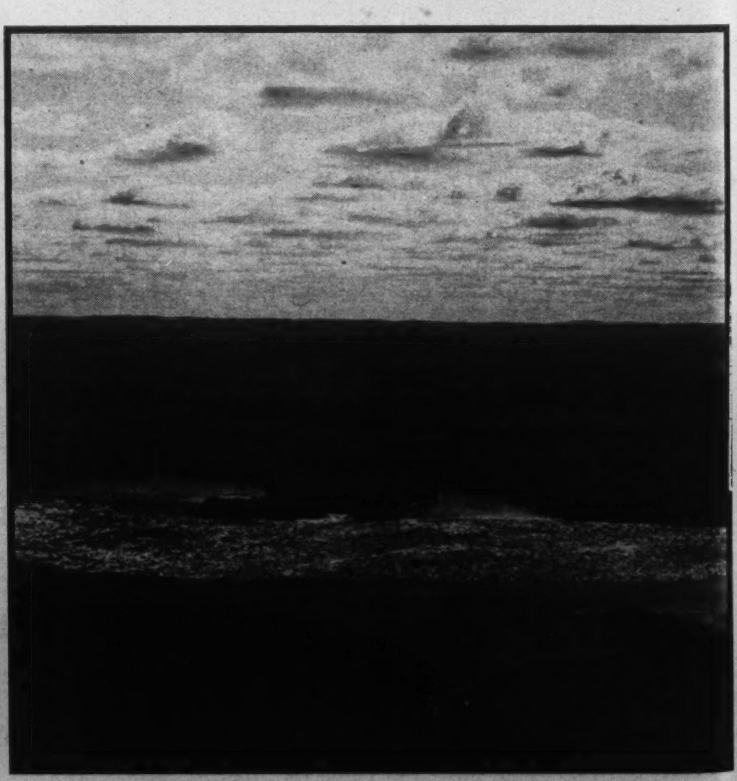
Maniwaki is rendezvous of celebrating loggers on bi-monthly pay nights. Rest of time is spent "sweeping" the Gatineau and its tributaries.

Below Eagle dam, logs ride swift Eagle river to junction with Gatineau. Logs, cut and hauled to river in winter, descend water highway in spring.

Jams along the Desert river sometimes extend for miles. When pikepole and peavey are too slow clearing the jam, dynamite has to be used.

Blast on Desert river raises geyser of spume and logs. Damage to logs is such that dynamiting is used as an emergency measure only.

Steel-prowed tugs keep logs moving at entrance to Mercier dam, Lacroix. Descending the Gatineau river, 12½ million logs tumble over dam each year.



Log boom on Gatineau was cut from richly-forested Gatineau district. Logs flow independently down river, but must be tied in booms and towed across lakes.

Newsprint for Canada and the United States

Photos by National Film Board

man, working to meet the deadline of spring thaw, will cut over 500 feet in a day.

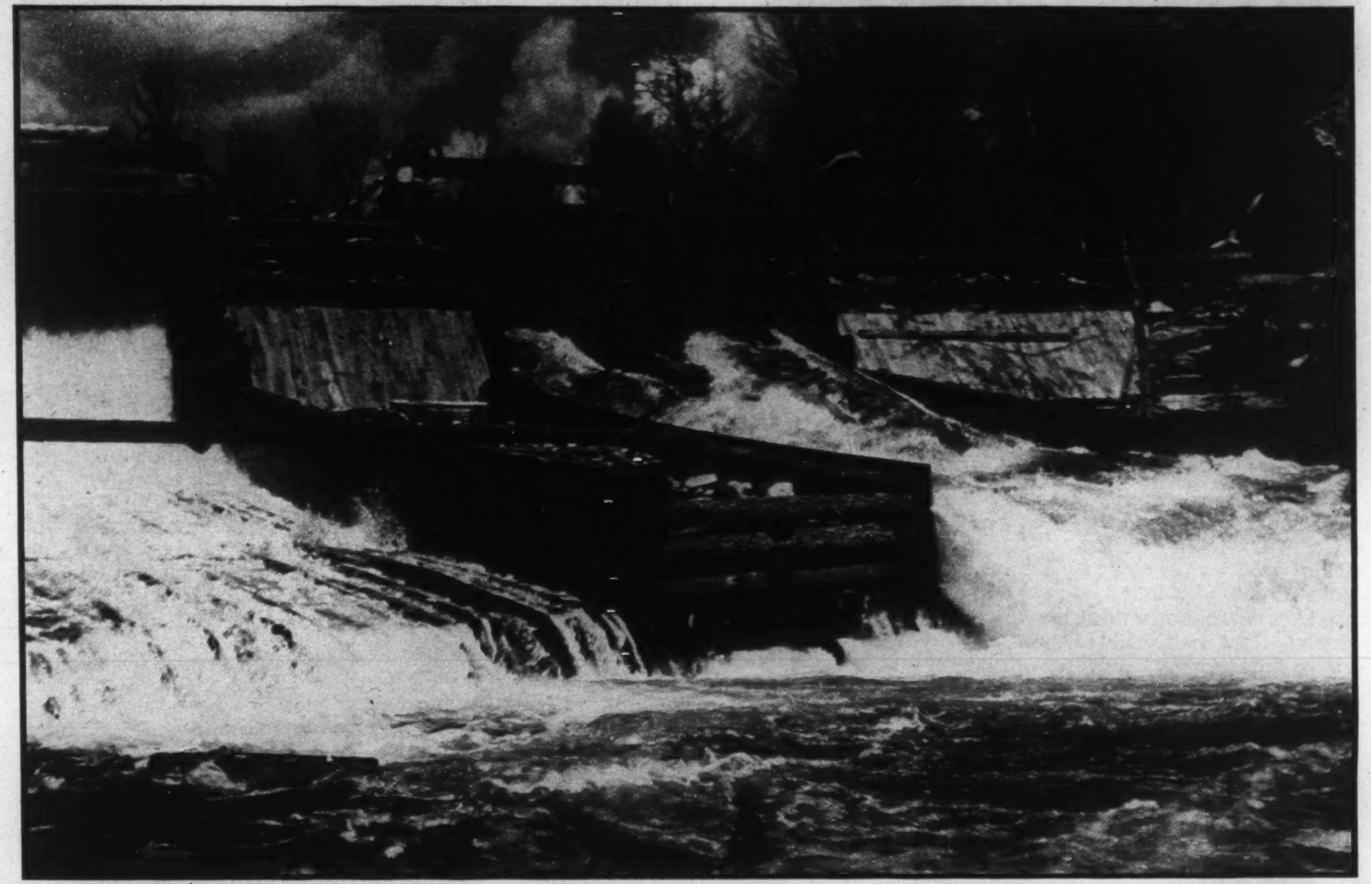
MACHINES are playing an increasingly important part in forest work. Department of Labor officials estimate that within the next few years woodsmen with mechanical and inventive ability will find ready and remunerative employment in the adaptation of machines to more efficient methods of tree felling and handling.

Even after melting snows have deepened them, small rivers such as the Desert and Eagle are too shallow to carry logs freely. Dams are essential for the summer drive. A "head" of water, built up behind the dam, is released when the logs are ready, and the timber runs down to the Gatineau on this small artificial flood. Drivers, whose job is to sweep the river, keep the logs away from snags and rocks.

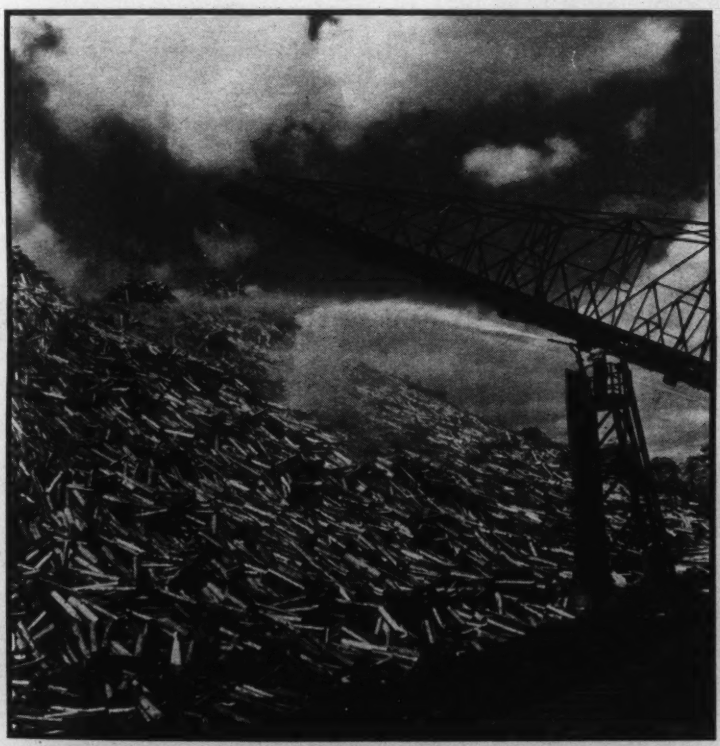
SOME of the Gatineau drive is "sawlogs", but far the greater part is destined for pulp mills, where it is processed for newsprint.

Only a small percentage of this newsprint is consumed at home. Since Canada's newsprint capacity of 4¼ million tons is four times greater than that of any other country, most of her produce is shipped to the United States. About 78 per cent of U.S. newsprint comes from Canada.

Currently Quebec's pulp industry could use 8,000 more workers. In forests and mills of this province alone, 15,000 people are employed. As winter approaches, in order to meet demands of publishers at home and abroad, more than twice this number will be needed.



Eagle dam is close to Maniwaki. Logs tumble over, float down Eagle river to join others in Gatineau.

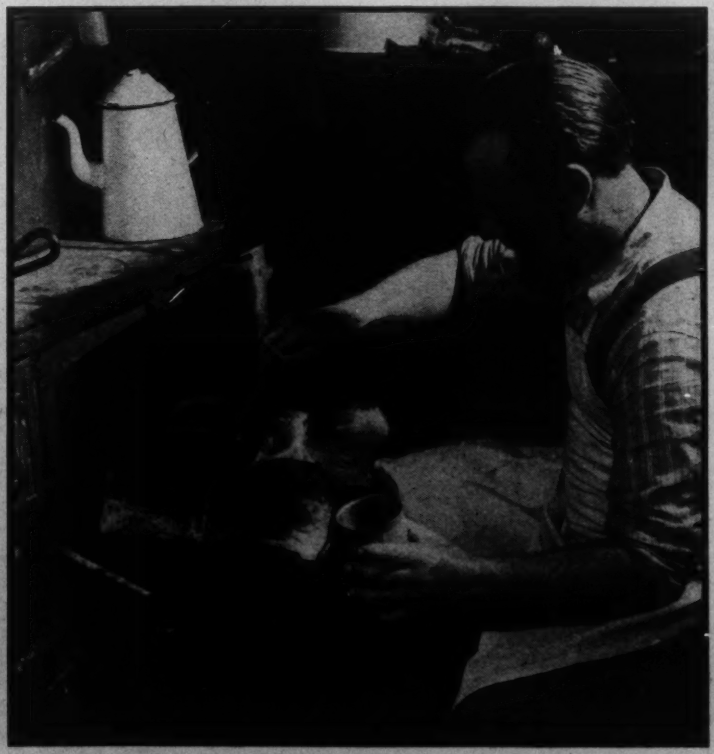


Timber piles end 100-mile journey. Logs drop from travelling belts to piles at Gatineau mills near Hull. Water playing on logs reduces fire hazard.

Entertainment at Sturgeon Camp provided by Henry Budge. George Piche (centre) is camp cook. Majority of the loggers are French-speaking.

Logger Ephriam Bastien, peavey over shoulder, lights up at Round Lake Camp. Loggers smoke but never drink while they are working on river.

Round Lake Camp, one of the oldest in the Gatineau district. Such camps help Canada export four times more newsprint than any other country.



Cook George Piche bakes bread three times a week at Sturgeon Camp; old-fashioned stove doesn't worry him. Pork dripping replaces shortening.

Fred Lauriault tends the fire heating the tea for the loggers' meal of cold pork, home-made bread, jam tarts and layer cake, and molasses.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Have a Look for the Hidden Hand Behind the Farmers' Strike

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I THINK Mr. P. M. Richards goes to the core of the trouble with the strike decision of the Alberta Farmers' Union in "The Business Angle", (Sept. 14), when he says: "Though the striking farmers comprise only about one-fifth of all the farmers of the province, they or their sympathizers are reported to have used violence to keep non-strikers' produce from the market. It would be interesting to know if the strikers acted on their own initiative or if inspiration came from elsewhere. Though they are certainly doing so unwittingly, the striking food-producers are now giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

This western reader concurs. I would merely say that I am not certain if we are both thinking along parallel lines concerning the identity of "the enemy" and his aims? The chap I'm thinking of, is the one who has the idiot dream that either Alberta, or Canada, or the world can thrive on force, hunger, turmoil. Personally, I think the rank and file of the strikers have not thought this thing through, and have been led by a few radical leaders into the present blind alley.

May I draw the notice of urban Canadians to the following constructive reference to this same issue of "parity prices" (which Mr. Richards accurately terms "an ancient issue") in a summary of recommendations placed before the Dominion Cabinet by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture last March: "Farm people are seriously disturbed by the everwidening breach between the relatively higher scale of wages and shorter hours of work being established in urban industry on the one hand, and the relatively lower scale of wages or returns and the long hours of work on the farm, on the other hand. Unquestionably, a continuation of this trend will cause serious unbalance and unrest. It is our considered opinion that a balanced economy, and unity and harmony between major groups in the nation, will not be possible unless we have more coordination of policies governing the returns of farmer and labor. We would suggest that the government consider the advisability of appointing a royal commission to survey this whole field and make recommendations in the national interest."

Toronto, Ont. ORGANIZED FARMER

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
JOHN H. YOCOM, Associate Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $1.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Director

Vol. 62, No. 4 Whole No. 2793

Mountain Dispute

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

BLAST GENT RIGHT BACK, BECAUSE HE OBVIOUSLY DOESN'T KNOW WHAT CONSTITUTES CANADIAN ROCKIES OF WHICH ROBSON IS HIGHEST AND COLUMBIA SECOND STOP WADDINGTON AND YUKON PEAKS NOT CANADIAN ROCKIES EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE MOUNTAINS IN CANADA STOP SUCH GUYS MAKE ME MAD HOPING YOU ARE THE SAME STOP

Jasper, Alberta HARRY ROWED

Correction

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I enjoy your magazine very much, but on page 30 of July 27 issue there is an error in the caption of the bottom picture. That is the South Thompson River Valley, 5 miles from Kamloops and more than 50 miles from even the beginning of the Okanagan Valley.

Vancouver, B.C. J. S. ARCHIBALD

Answering Mr. Morgan

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article Socialism's Laws Turn Britain into a Prison, (S.N., August 24) by Charles Morgan has a bad taste. It appears that the complaints of the British Journalists' Union regarding abuse of freedom of the press might well be echoed in this country. Today distortion and suppression of news is overflowing British national boundaries and we get the ripples over here. The author of such third-class gossip should be the last to denounce anyone for a heartless propaganda.

Perhaps the voting public of Britain have decided that they prefer Britain as "a Prison" for a while than as a periodic morgue into which former governments were inclined to turn the nation. They had too many blood baths during the past half century to tolerate a state where "business would cut losses and start again", as Morgan would have it. Ask your correspondent to read "Attlee's First Year" by Trevor Evans in *Maclean's* July 15, 1946, in order to get a direct, but frank, report on British statesmen, and their efforts at "reconstruction."

"Be British" should be your advice to all correspondents to a worthy Canadian publication like SATURDAY NIGHT. Such stuff as Morgan wrote breeds Communists both here and in the mother country.

IMPERIAL VETERAN, (1914-19)
Toronto, Ont.

Stage Driver's Story

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ACCORDING to a Canadian Press despatch from Edmonton, a motor car driven by Mr. Harvey Wood travelled 1,056 feet (about a fifth of a mile) after losing a rear wheel, and that the errant wheel itself jumped a curb and a bridge railing and ended up in a ravine. All of which recalls "The Stage-Driver's Story" by Bret Harte, which ran:—

"It was the stage-driver's story, as he stood with his back to the wheelers,
Quietly flecking his whip, and turning his quid of tobacco;
While on the dusty road, and blent with the rays of the moonlight,
We saw the long curl of his lash and the juice of tobacco descending.

Danger! Sir, I believe you,—indeed, I may say on that subject,
You your existence might put to the hazard and turn of a wager.
I have seen danger? Oh, no! not me, sir, indeed, I assure you:
'Twas only the man with the dog that is sitting alone in your wagon.

It was the Geiger Grade, a mile and a half from the summit:
Black as your hat was the night, and never a star in the heavens.
Thundering down the grade, the gravel and stones we sent flying
Over the precipice side,—a thousand feet plumb to the bottom.

Half-way down the grade I felt, sir, a thrilling and creaking,
Then a lurch to one side, as we hung on the bank of the canyon;
Then, looking up the road, I saw, in the distance behind me,
The off hind wheel of the coach just loosed from its axle, and following.

One glance alone I have, then gathered together my ribbons,
Shouted, and flung them, outspread, on the straining necks of my cattle;
Screamed at the top of my voice, and lashed the air in my frenzy,
While down the Geiger Grade, on *three* wheels, the vehicle thundered.

Speed was our only chance, when again came the ominous rattle:
Crack, and another wheel slipped away, and was lost in the darkness.
Two only now were left; yet such was our fearful momentum,
Upright, erect, and sustained on *two* wheels, the vehicle thundered.

As some huge boulder, unloosed from its rocky shelf on the mountain,
Drives before it the hare and the timorous squirrel, far-leaping,
So down the Geiger Grade rushed the Pioneer coach, and before it
Leaped the wild horses, and shrieked in advance of the danger impending.

But to be brief in my tale. Again, ere we came to the level,
Slipped from its axle a wheel; so that, to be plain in my statement,
A matter of twelve hundred yards or more, as the distance may be,
We travelled upon *one* wheel, until we drove up to the station.

Then, sir, we sank in a heap; but picking myself from the ruins,
I heard a noise up the grade; and looking, I saw in the distance
The three wheels following still, like moons on the horizon whirling
Till, circling, they gracefully sank on the road at the side of the station.

This is my story, sir; a trifle, indeed, I assure you.
Much more, perchance, might be said; but I hold him, of all men, most lightly
Who swerves from the truth in his tale—No, thank you—Well, since you *are* pressing.
Perhaps I don't care if I do: you may give me the same, Jim,—no sugar."

History does seem to repeat itself, but not quite! The Edmonton man drove 1,056 feet on three wheels, while the Stage-Driver, in Bret Harte's tall tale, kept going 3,600 feet on one wheel.

Toronto, Ont. F. D. L. SMITH

Our Dispossessed Neighbors

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE ratepayers of Westbank, near Kelowna, British Columbia, recently endorsed overwhelmingly an invitation to the Indian children on the nearby Reserve to attend the Westbank Public School. One stipulation only was made — that each pupil must present a clean bill of health. These Indian children have not been attending any school.

Cultus Lake, B.C. EMILY LEAVENS

Pacific Lobsters

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR Vancouver correspondent, P. W. Luce, is inaccurate in his reporting of "Another Lobster Experiment" in your August 31 number. The number of lobsters used was about two thousand. There is, to my knowledge, no sheltered lagoon at Departure Bay. In 1937, the Biological Board of Canada ceased to exist becoming the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Special costs of the lobster introduction are being borne by the British Columbia Packers, Ltd.

Your correspondent perpetuates an old rumor in regard to the release of wired lobsters. An alternative version is that moribund lobsters were thrown overboard still pegged and that these were later observed and given publicity.

Less well known attempts to introduce lobsters in British Columbia have been made between those mentioned so that the last trial was not the second.

Nanaimo, B.C. J. L. HART

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

AN OTTAWA editorial expresses the belief that Alberta farmers are being influenced by underground politicians. The writer must have heard the recent farm-hour radio talk in which a speaker declared that the best friend of the farmer is the common worm.

•

Dean Inge does not believe that in the hereafter we shall all listen through eternity to instrumental music played by angels, and, for once, we are inclined to think the Dean's pessimism to be quite well founded.

•

Writing to the press, a Boston lady complains that she was persuaded to join a spiritualistic seance, but all she heard from the next world was a ghostly laugh. She's evidently the uncompromising kind who does not believe in a happy medium.

•

Many Happy Returns

A lady columnist informs her readers that October is a very lucky month in which to get married, which reminds us of the lovely movie star who always arranged her wedding for this particular month.

•

Installation of a loudspeaker system has been recommended for the House of Commons chamber, but constituents who feel aggrieved because they have heard nothing of their member since election, are warned not to be too optimistic about the results.

Discussing the imperative need for atomic power control, a scientific journal again warns us that the potential destructive power is capable of eliminating in a matter of days all human life on earth. That is why most of us want to know what on earth is being done about it.

•

A Chicago paper gives the following advice to young husbands:

"Eat what she cooks and pretend to like it, even if it kills you."

Isn't this asking a fellow to swallow more than he can chew?

•

A current magazine suggests that post-war woman has no incentive to maintain her physical fitness and is getting soft. A revival by our public-spirited departmental stores of the old-time bargain counters would be most timely.

•

Cure For Static

A radio serial writer says that she gets most of her ideas in the crowded streets of New York. After listening to her latest chapter, we think some kind friend should persuade the lady to move into the country.

•

Now that the British and Slav delegates at the peace conference have emulated the Russians by walking out, it looks as if the United Nations may end up united after all.

•

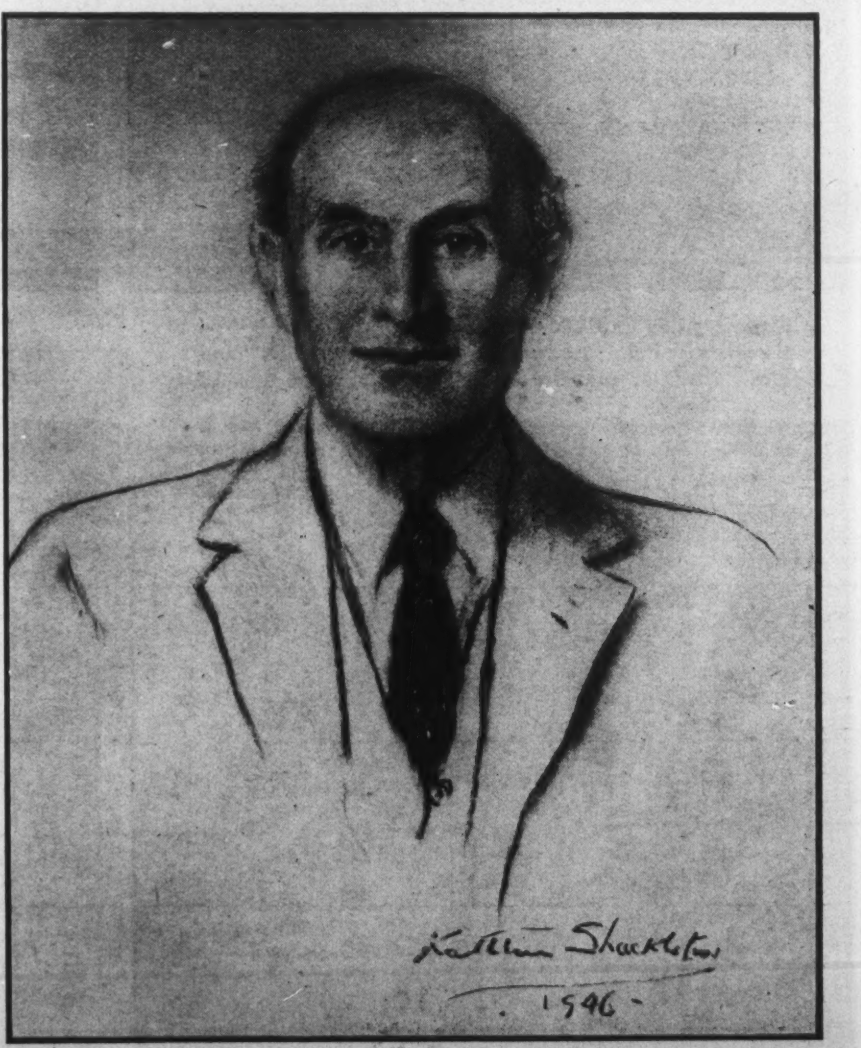
A theatrical notice in a New York paper announces that one of the longest running musical shows is to be entirely re-costumed during the fall. This is one way of exploiting the present shortage of material.

•

Headline from a New York paper:

MAN SHORTAGE — TIGHT
SQUEEZE FORESEEN

Our niece Ettie has decided to go into training.



John Patterson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.R.C.S., retiring Controller of the Meteorological Service of Canada is being honored at a reception in Toronto on September 28. The Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, will announce the establishment of the Patterson Medal for distinguished work in meteorology and will present to Dr. Patterson a portrait by Miss Kathleen Shackleton. Commander C. P. Edwards, Deputy Minister of the Department of Transport, and Vice Marshal A.T.N. Cowley, Director of Air Services, plan to be present for the occasion.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

bargaining unit. The union is desperately determined that this precedent shall not be established, and that votes shall be taken only of such voters and in such circumstances as it approves. The union has the immense advantage that a secret ballot obviously cannot bind the voter to act as his vote indicates, so that as long as there is any substantial body of workers who disapprove of the vote being taken they can render it meaningless.

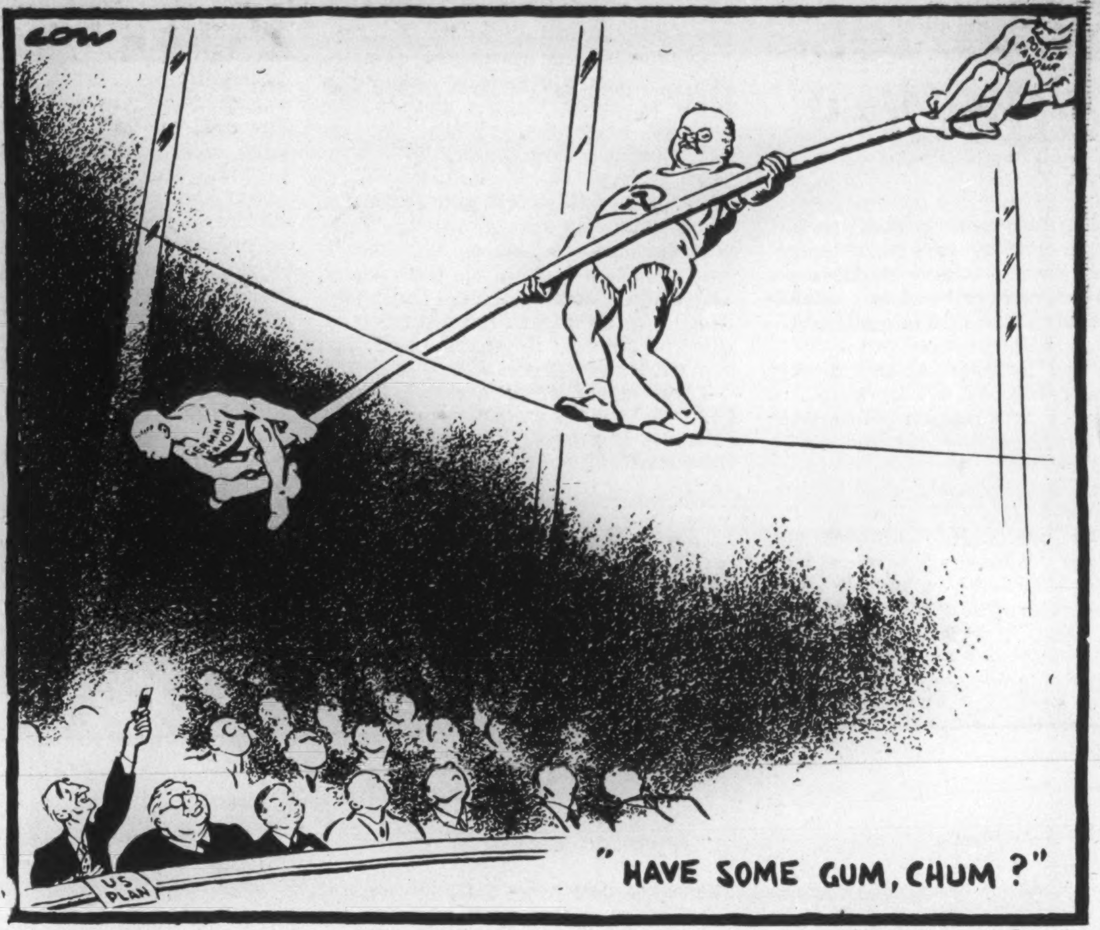
The Government is consistently refusing to take any stand on these issues, which it must be remembered are not covered by any existing statute law. So far as we are aware the only ruling it has made is that non-striking workers must not be paid more than the wage offered by the company (with government approval) to the strikers and refused by them. We do not imagine that this will prevent the eventual payment of a substantial bonus to compensate for the inconveniences suffered by men working under a state of siege. There has been no attempt to prevent mass picketing, and very little to prevent violence; the violence is unquestionably illegal but difficult to prove in the courts, and the mass picketing is illegal unless the accredited bargaining agency be held to have acquired some right to prevent the employment of persons for whom it does not bargain. (Even if it has acquired that right, mass picketing may not be a lawful method of enforcing it.)

It is tragic, but perhaps inevitable, that such questions should have to be threshed out by a process which involves bitter animosities and grave economic loss to many thousands of people. But the Canadian people have not made up their minds on these points, and their governments are unwilling or unable to give them a lead.

THE GULF

HOW can we guess, we who have stayed at home
The secret memories of men returned
From war? Their life was bounded by the dome
Of starry skies, by ancient cities burned
And wrecked by bombs, by plumbless depths of seas
Whose hidden perils kept their spirits tense,
Their nerves at stretch — surely to men like these
We must seem petty creatures, every sense
Benumbed by routine, every purpose weak.
At some chance word, Dieppe, El Alamein,
They gaze afar. We feel some vivid peak
Of strong emotion wakens, share their pain.
And yet no sympathy can cross that bridge;
The least attempt would seem a sacrilege.

ELAINE M. CATLEY



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"Puissance Du Canada"

WE HAVE for a long time been puzzled by the extreme interest taken by French-speaking Canadians in what is in our opinion a purely English question, namely the use of the name "Dominion" in English as the description of the political entity constituted by the federation of the Canadian provinces, and hence of the term "Dominion Day" to designate the holiday which celebrates the beginning of that entity. It has always been our belief that there are, in all political matters relating to the Dominion, two official languages, and that there is an official French equivalent for the English word "Dominion", and that equivalent is the French word "Puissance". Why French Canadians should be bothered about the fact that English-speaking Canadians call the Dominion a Dominion, and the day of its birth Dominion Day, we have not been able to understand, seeing that no English-speaking Canadian would dream of concerning himself about the fact that French Canadians are officially supposed to call the Dominion a Puissance and its birthday "Jour de la Puissance".

We say "officially-supposed", because we learn from a letter in the Montreal *Star*, from a writer named Charles E. Holmes whom we believe to be well informed, that in recent years (his expression is "mostly since Canada has become autonomous") French Canadians have ceased using the word "Puissance" and begun using in French the English term "Dominion"—which is not recognized as a French word in any dictionary to which we have access. In doing this they are, says Mr. Holmes, following the example of such eminent writers of old France as Jacques Bainville and André Siegfried.

Now if French Canadians have actually made this change it is obvious that they have done so entirely on their own hook, with no assistance from the laws of Canada (which in French continue to call the country "Puissance") and with no suggestion or persuasion from any English speaking Canadians or indeed from anybody outside of French Canada except perhaps a few writers of old France. Yet having voluntarily adopted into their language the term "Dominion" they are now trying to throw it out, both from their language and from ours, on the charge that it suggests a wrong conception of the constitutional relations of the nation! No such charge can possibly be brought against the term which they are officially supposed to use, for it is practically identical with the English word "power", and in this connection means exactly the same as "power" in the expressions "the great powers," "the middle powers," "the European powers" and so on.

We can perfectly understand the reluctance of French Canadians with a sensitive ear for language to talk about "le Dominion" (we presume that it must be masculine), but nobody has ever asked them to. What they entered into in 1867 was "la Puissance du Canada", and that is what they are still in. We can only dimly imagine the uproar which would be created in the province of Quebec if the English-speaking parts of the country were to attempt to change the French designation of even the least important of the institutions which, each with its appropriate title in French and English, have been operated by the sovereign power of Canada since 1867. Why then cannot those English-speaking parts be left in peaceful possession of an English-language term which is historically dear to them, which the French-speaking citizens of the country do not have to use anyhow, and against which they entered no protest when it was first adopted nor at any other time until the last few years?

The Cocktail Lounges

THOSE rather numerous citizens of Ontario who are unconvinced that total abstinence is a moral obligation, and are looking forward to the privilege of consuming a professionally mixed Manhattan or John Collins in civilized and orderly surroundings in the near future, need not be too depressed by the observations of Mr. C. J. Donald in our last issue. It is true, as he suggests, that during most of the time in Ontario the character and behavior of the drinking places of the province are mainly determined by two kinds of people who are the last who ought to have anything to say about the matter — the prohibitionists and the people who want to sell the largest possible quantity of alcohol. That is probably the main reason for the present highly unsatisfactory state of the "beverage rooms" in which beer is consumed by the glass or bottle. The only excuse for the continuance of that state is the fact that a licensing system once put in operation is difficult to change, and that any radical change will probably be most easily made at the same time as the introduction of the new licenses for the sale of spirits by the glass.

But the character of the regulations for the "cocktail lounges" or whatever they are going to be called is apparently to be determined by persons somewhat better qualified for the task. The Government, we understand, is giving a good deal of its personal attention to the problem, and some at least of the more extreme demands of the prohibitionists are going to be ignored. The regulations are still in process of drafting, and we regard it as highly improbable that the alarming rumor, that the consumer will never be permitted to see the bottle from which his spirituous liquor is poured, will be justified by the facts.

Nevertheless, the most excellent regulations will not guarantee a well functioning system unless the inspection and disciplining of the license-holders is honest and adequate and sensible. The essential is a regulating authority which is completely unafraid of the political influence of both prohibitionists and liquor vendors, and which, having a sensible body of regulations to administer, is determined to administer them so as to ensure the good behavior of everybody concerned.

A Bad Resolution

THE Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada introduced into the General Council of that Church, meeting in Montreal last week, a resolution which expressed confidence in the British Government in regard to its "difficult undertaking" in Palestine, and deplored "the unjust criticisms of British endeavors on the part of a section of our fellow-citizens of Jewish faith." On motion of the Rev. Dr. David MacLennan the last three words were stricken out; and the resolution thus amended was adopted. The original motion expressly deplored "unjust" criticisms of the British Government only when uttered by Jews; the amended version deplores "unjust" criticisms of that Government when uttered by Jews and equally when uttered by other persons. The objection to them no longer rests entirely on the racial origin of the critic. The United Church owes a good deal to Dr. MacLennan, and doubtless also to some of his supporters.

We have no objection to the United Church declaring certain criticisms of the policies of any government to be unjust, though we should prefer that when it does so it should be more specific and state in what respects it considers them unjust and why. But the United Church of Canada, because it is in a democracy, because it is a Christian Church, and especially because it is a Protestant Church, should bear in mind that in matters of current politics it is always possible that it may be mistaken. It has a perfect right to believe certain criticisms of the British Government to be unjust and to say so; but other people have a right to believe them just, and may honestly do so, and have a right to say so. We do not think that the United Church should "deplore" the honest expression of views on a much-disputed question of governmental policy, merely because it disagrees with them. That way autocracy lies.

It happens that the very same issue of the Montreal *Star* which contained the report of this sitting of the General Council contained also an article by Randolph Churchill, son of the great Prime Minister, which begins: "The main responsibility for the lamentable situation prevailing in Palestine today rests squarely at the door of Britain's Labor Government," which "cannot escape the blame for the way in which that situation has been allowed to deteriorate." If criticisms are deplorable in themselves, apart from the racial origin of the people who happen to make them, this can hardly have been less so, in the view of the General Council, than almost any of those which have been uttered by the Council's "fellow-citizens of Jewish faith."

The United Church may not officially agree with Mr. Randolph Churchill's view. It may deplore what it considers to be the bad judgment, or the lack of sympathy with a Labor Government, which leads him to take that view. But if he takes it honestly the United Church should not deplore his giving expression to it, nor his finding a channel in the Montreal *Star* by which to communicate it to Canadians.

Citizenship Ceremony

THE Universities Adult Education Board of Ontario has embarked upon a very important task in its effort to bring to all immigrant Canadians in the province the facilities for learning the English language and something of the history, constitution and political ideals of the Dominion. At the interesting ceremony at the Parliament Buildings last week which brought this work to public attention, something was said which seemed to suggest that at some future date the acquisition of citizenship might become conditional on a considerably larger amount of knowledge of these things than is at present exacted. That is a step which would have to be taken by the Dominion authorities, and which would require the most careful consideration; educational tests are unfortunately capable of being used for highly undemocratic purposes. But every prospective citizen who desires to qualify himself for his new privileges by studies of this kind should certainly be given every opportunity that the state can provide, and the responsibility for that task falls upon the province.

We should like to see the Citizenship Ceremony of last week made an annual event, and associated with the formal admission into citizenship of a representative group of new Canadians of different races and national origins. Canada has been far too casual in her treatment of the immensely important event of entry into the rights, privileges and responsibilities of being a Canadian. The new Citizenship Act will do something to improve this, but local authorities, and especially educational authorities, can do much more.

AUTUMN

STAR-EYED for love the youngsters twang the lyre
And sing in strophe, ode, or lyric lay
The hills all glorious in autumnal fire,
The quivering corn-fields in the golden day.
But I—the harp a trifle out of tune—
Think of the blessed "r" these months adorn
And do this lower, somewhat ragged rune
About the lunch I contemplate this morn.

Cho: Bluepoints from placid Baltimore
Malpecques from P.E.I.
Pray bring me some, and then some more,
Eight big ones in a fry
Or twelve encompassed in a stew
Of proper Jersey cream.
—Let others sing of silver dew,
Of misty hills a-dream!

Four months without an "r" within have gone
A weary, never-ending time to me,
With salad lunches dragging on and on,
With perspiration running much too free.
But here's September, cool and fresh and fine,
And six more blessed "r" months still to be.
At last I have a proper chance to dine
On the ambrosia of the vasty sea.

Cho: Bluepoints, etc.

J. E. M.

Farms and Factories Show Strike Pattern

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

Dr. Whitton, now in the fifth week of a trip in the Prairies and Peace River area, suggests that there are many and complicated factors in the unusual farm strike, centering in Alberta, and disturbing indications of a possible pattern in much of the restlessness breaking out in industrial and agricultural strikes, in housing and other articulate protests or outbreaks in different parts of Canada. A nervous fear of recession in production and income, with all their implications and memories of the depression 30's, is perhaps the greatest common factor in the picture.

Edmonton.

COMPETENT and impartial observers in all three prairie provinces agree that the projected 30-day-strike of the farmers of Western Canada, launched in Alberta Sept. 6 (and subject to review and continuance on Sept. 26), will either dwindle out by then, or, if continued, result in sharp disagreement and possible open conflict among different farming groups and interests.

Arrests and prosecutions have been frequent, particularly in Alberta, with many incidents of farmers or their wives "highballing" cars, trucks, or teams, right through picket "cordons" and in some cases, actually crashing and dislodging blockading automobiles.

The Alberta strike has been the most effectively organized; in fact, nearing the third week of the non-delivery, Manitoba farmers had taken no action, as yet; and, though the Saskatchewan branch of the United Farmers of Canada had voted to withhold goods, the effective application of their Board's decision was getting under way but slowly and only in intensively organized areas.

The whole unique mobilization is part of the age-old chase of the dog of prices after the cat of wages—the higher and the faster the cat goes, the harder the dog runs—and it becomes an endurance test as to which collapses first. The farmer is almost always crowded off the path in the hectic contest, and that is the fact at the root of the present situation. With tragic memories of more and more wheat, and stock and eggs and poultry and milk buying less and less of the essential clothing, equipment and supplies they needed, in the price collapses after the last war, the farmers, and particularly their wives, are very widely demanding—of that there can be no doubt—some assurance of "parity."

They are not asking indefinitely for fixed prices for this or that product but for a Dominion board, with *direct* representation thereon, from the Government, agriculture, labor and business, to study and review continuously the relationship between the purchasing value of the dollar they get for their produce and the dollar they have to pay for their needs; as the costs of industrial production, and especially of wages, mount. Widely quoted in farm circles is Sir John Orr's report to the World Food Board, forecasting "a most awful agricultural crisis in 1949 or even in 1948 if there are bumper harvests in 1947." So it is parity now or never.

Emphasis on Parity

It is understood that the Dominion contends that the Agricultural Prices Board is prepared to pass on the adjustments. This medium is not adequate, the farmers maintain, and made clear to a Cabinet Committee in Ottawa on Aug. 29. It was then the threat of a non-delivery strike was set for Sept. 6, were their representations not met by that date. The absence of the two Ministers most concerned (Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Finance, and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Agriculture) at international conferences in Europe naturally delayed federal decisions, and this delay has undoubtedly been represented as "sabotage" on the part of the Government in facing the issue.

But the demands laid before the Dominion were more far-reaching than a simplified request for parity, now generally regarded as the issue of the strike. The *second* request was that "prices for all farm products be set on a basis of parity as soon as such basis can be established by the fact-finding board, such prices to be open to revision at any time."

Third, until parity was established, certain farm prices were to be definitely promised forthwith:

"(a) Floor price for wheat $1.55 per bushel basis No. 1, Fort William for all wheat produced.

(b Other farm products to be maintained at present levels.

(c) Prices of all goods which affect farm production costs to be reinstated as of September 10, 1945.

(d) Abolition of the present domestic price system on wheat whereby the Canadian public is subsidized at the expense of the wheat producer.

(e) Participation certificates for each year's wheat crop to be settled separately as soon as the crop is disposed of."

Tall Order

This seemed a tall order for any government to accept, even as an interim policy, but there were also *seven* other demands. These called for:

"Revision of the system of bonuses on feed grains whereby the livestock feeder who raises his own feed grain would also receive the full benefit of the bonuses.

"Removal of the three cents federal gasoline War Measures Tax.

"Income tax laws to be amended to conform with a brief presented by Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

"Co-op institutions being considered in a different category from joint stock companies and therefore not subject to any corporation or income tax.

"A revision of the freight rate policy as discriminating against Western Canada.

"The fullest possible use and expansion of the Port of Churchill.

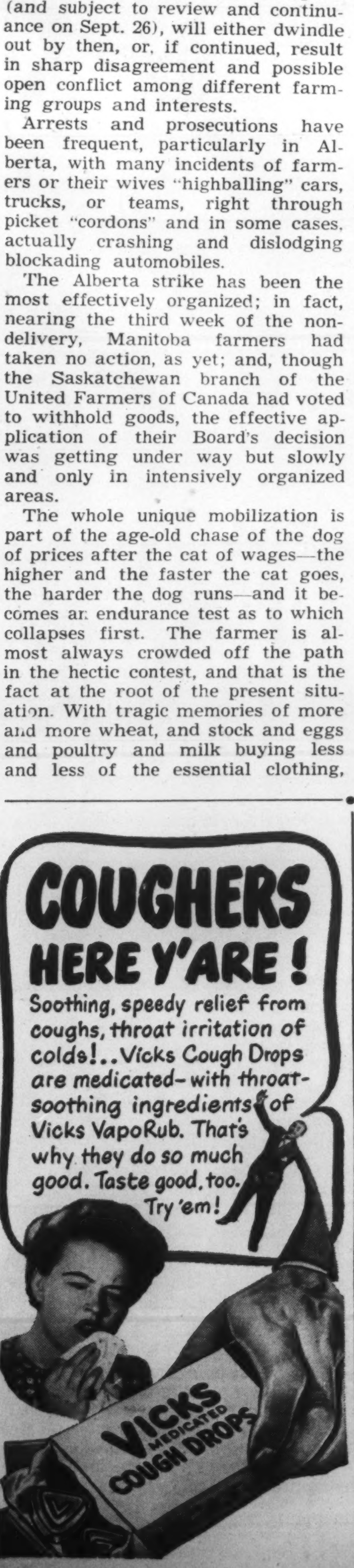
"Immediate abolition of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange."

Obviously, no downright promise of such comprehensive decisions could be given by any government without abdication of its own responsibilities and ignoring of the prerogatives of Parliament itself. The force of this contention seems to have gradually spread among Western farmers for, now, everywhere the emphasis is only on the "parity board and parity prices." Definitely there is a fissure in strength behind this "ten-point program" and the straight parity demands.

There are other fissures. The non-delivery strikes most unevenly on different farmers. The wheat and live-stock farmers can hold back their produce, (in fact wheat is just being harvested in many areas) with certainty of no lower prices and possibility of higher. The poultry raiser is in a somewhat similar favored position if he can deliver eggs to storage plants or sell them locally.

But the dairy farmer is in a very different position, facing not only immediate loss but, as the Alberta Agriculture Department pointed out on Sept. 15, grave permanent injury with the possible drying-up of his dairy herds. And, among all farmers, there is a marked disparity of hardship in different income ranges.

Undoubtedly thousands of farmers are not concerned about marketing more wheat or cattle until 1947 begins a new income and lower income taxes, with their 1946 levels as high as they want them. The *average* cash farm income, west of the Great Lakes in 1945, was $2904, $2,648 in Manitoba, $3,011 in Saskatchewan and $2,932 in Alberta. On the other hand, the "quarter-section" and the "one line" farmer of small resources is desperately anxious to market while prices are good. Right within the strike call groups, there are these disparities in strike costs which cannot be reconciled. Non-delivery, moreover, is closing not only the great packing plants but small local butcher shops and dairies and mills and seriously affecting practically all of the "Co-ops," in which the farmers themselves are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patrons. Their meetings with the unions have been closed.

Workers in dairy processing plants, road transport workers and, particularly, workers in the stock yards, slaughtering and packing plants are all suffering as the non-delivery, or, in grim fact, the destruction of some products spreads. The suggestion in Canada's unhappy work stoppages is argued by many Westerners as definitely proven by the immediate Conference between representatives of the Farmers' Union in Alberta and the leaders of the organized packing-house workers, laid off, relative to the possibility of employing the latter in harvest work, during their enforced work stoppage.

An interesting factor in the situation here in the West, and in certain industrial areas, is the Dominion's family allowance payments. On every hand farmer and industrial worker alike ask why it is inflationary to allow wage and price rises, aggregating perhaps $2 million a week, when "giving away" $5 to $6 million a week in baby bonuses is not. And, very generally, leaders express the view that, with public authorities refusing relief for unauthorized strikers, the children's "take-home pay" in the way of the bonus makes it possible to hang on longer and without riots and hunger marches.

No one could have travelled Canada from the tip of Cape Breton to the Northwest Territories in a few months and not be disturbed by an apparent synchronizing of events, of simultaneous strikes, pressure drives for day-care of children, housing protests (absolutely justified in the disastrous lack of shelter as winter approaches), consumers' demands on milk subsidies and now organized non-delivery of essential foods. Some of the timing is spontaneous, due to fear, the shrinkage of export, the uncertainty of sustained local demand, the anticipation of idle machines and fields and men, once the "backlog" of war shortages is met.

The tragedy is that every interruption of production makes idleness and need a little more certain, as markets are lost for goods we have not produced and as demand boosts prices for dwindling supplies. The end is bound to be collapse and chaos and little comfort can be drawn from the outlines of what seems a discernible pattern in the eruption of restlessness, the mobilization of fear, the synchronizing of open action all across the country.

• •

This Political Game Is Fun for M.P.'s

By W. ARTHUR LEPPMAN

WHAT is the capital of Lithuania? How large is Venezuela? Which is the largest religious group in the United States? If any of these questions make you scratch your head, it's time you started playing "Picto-Facts"!

It is the newest game on the market, and bids fair to become one of the most popular games ever invented. Members of Parliament have played it in Ottawa, and had a whale of a time. Children can play it (with simplified rules) and pick up a lot of vital facts about world politics. And that is the aim of the inventor, Mr. Albert Rakovsky of Montreal, to familiarize people with U.N. problems in a thoroughly undiplomatic, entertaining and still accurate fashion.

Picto-Facts is played like Monopoly. However, instead of buying and selling real estate, the players deal with United Nations and world problems. It can be played by three to ten people, each of whom starts with a fund of $3 million in token money. One player is banker, and administers the International Monetary Fund which pays rewards and collects fines. The players sit around a board on which are pictured, in symbols, vital facts about each of the world's sixty-six sovereign nations (a head stands for so many inhabitants, a black square for so many square miles of territory, and so forth). Each contestant turns the spinner, and has to answer some detailed question about the country to which the arrow points on the board.

If his answers are correct, and given within a reasonable time, he collects money. If he can't answer at all, he is fined; and the party who has made the most money wins the game.

Penalties for wrong or dilatory answers are harsh enough to make a hard-boiled diplomat wince. In the course of a game, a player may be hit by a severe inflation (up to 90 per cent of his currency may become worthless), or he may be judged an aggressor and heavily fined. Good behavior at the council table and accurate information are essential to success in this game.

Mr. Rakovsky knows what he is talking about when he declares that means must be found to strengthen international understanding. A successful manufacturer in pre-Hitler Austria, Rakovsky came to Canada when his country was seized, and directed a munitions factory here during the war. Now he has put $50,000 into his Aero Research Company, manufacturers of materials for visual education. Profits will be used for the development of similar means of internationally-minded education, because, as Mr. Rakovsky puts it, "too many businessmen are not aware of their obligation to the community".

With the whole world as his community, Mr. Rakovsky has tackled his obligation in no uncertain manner.

Wives and children of British soldiers on occupation duty are shown leaving Tilbury, England, to join them in Germany. Nearly 1,500 families leave each week for Cuxhaven.

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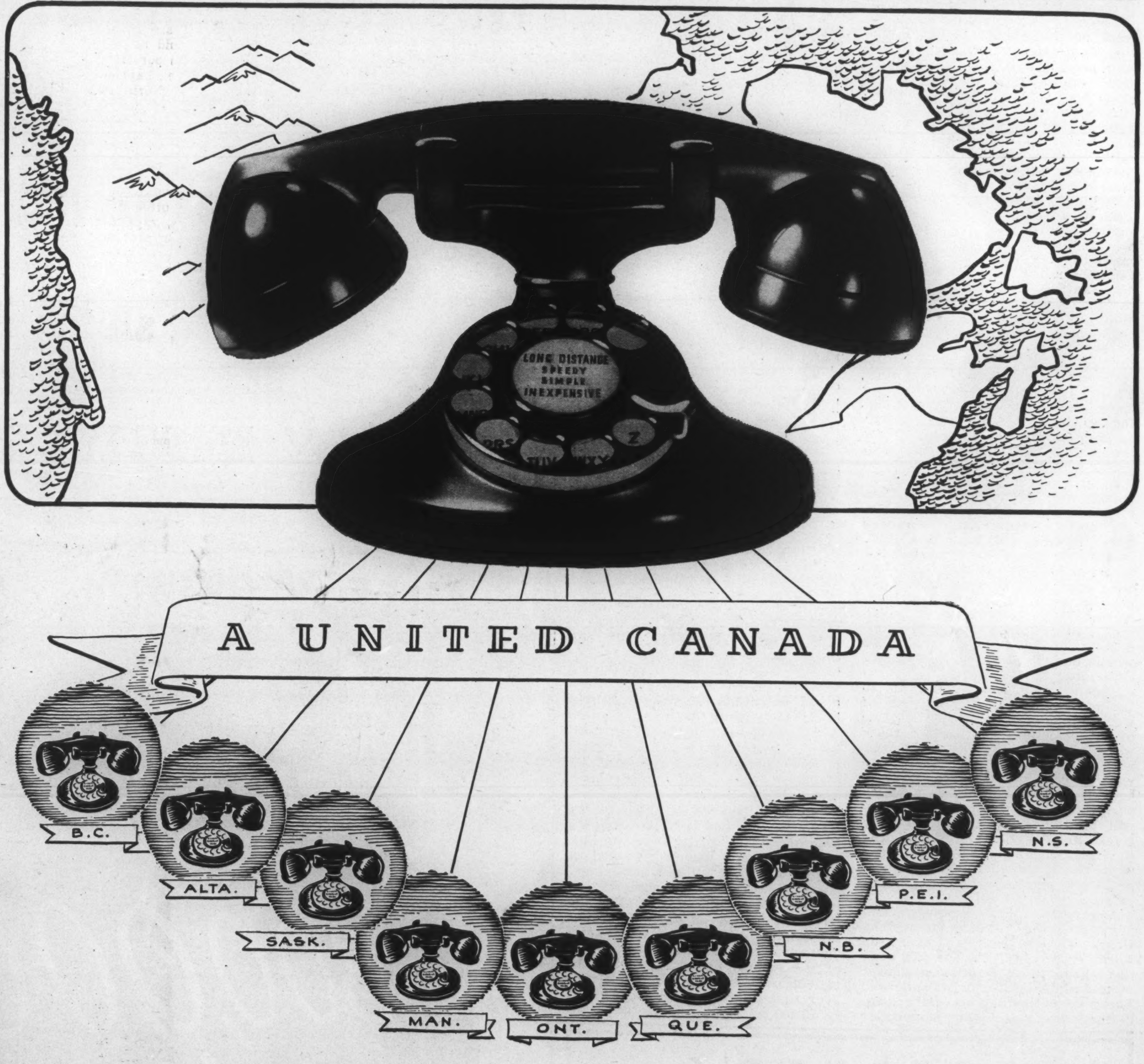

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OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's Trade Policy Should Be Trimmed Now for Future Needs

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL trading in the normal mode or sense has been impossible for seven or eight years, but it will again come increasingly to the fore. The Trade Conference which opens at London on October 15 is the curtain-raiser to what will become an almost continuous performance, when the International Trade Organization is created under the aegis of the U.N.

The silence about the old stock subjects of controversy—tariffs, dumping, exchange barriers, British Empire preferences, "most favored nation" agreements—has for several years been almost uncanny. Even in the session which ended a few weeks ago, twelve months after the last shot was fired, hardly a word was said about this once ubiquitous and paramount subject. Compare the attention given to the tariff in almost any budget between, say, 1930 and 1937, with the dismissal in a sentence or two by Mr. Ilsley on June 27, 1946, when all he said was that trade discussions were impending, that, as in September, 1945, "the present is not the time, by isolated or unilateral action, to change the existing tariff in any particular."

In short, Canada is going to wait to see what the other nations do. We are not proposing any independent or isolated leadership toward freer trade, at any rate not until other nations have shown their hands. We are going to offer concessions, in due course, as inducements to other countries to lower their restrictions against our produce.

After seven or eight years, during which such trade and tariff restrictions as those normally constituted by customs duties have been a negligible factor in international movements of goods and services, it seems necessary to look back, rub one's eyes a bit, and see if one can get the picture of the kind of trading world into which we are moving. I've had to go back to the fundamentals, and try to understand what has been happening since September, 1939.

The normal state of affairs up to the outbreak of the war was one of world surpluses of a very wide line of commodities, including those which competed in quality and price with Canadian production. There was a certain wave of pressure against our external borders which our protectionist policy led us to control or resist by the use of duty rates, anti-dumping provisions and the like. In turn, we were faced with restrictive measures in most parts of the world where we sought to dispose of our surpluses.

A revolution had, however, been going on in the nature of the restrictions. Governments all over the world, especially in Europe, had been turning to more positive measures than duties, specific or *ad valorem*. There were prohibitions, embargoes, blocked currencies, state monopolies and other weapons which a state could use more effectively to foster its own commercial policy. The state more and more was taking the contest away from the private producer.

It may be said with some confidence that the old era of relative free trade, in which the private producer in each country sought from the government a moderate customs duty protection for his wares ended about 1930, and that other forces have been in the saddle ever since. What kind of a trading world we are moving into, whether it will see a return of the pre-1930 conditions, is anybody's guess, but the trade and tariff experts at Ottawa have no delusions about the unlikelihood of such a return. This is not to say that by 1950 there may not again be a great volume of international trading, but it looks as though the rules and controls and economic factors will be quite different. There is almost certain to be far more positive and purposive state direction in the international flow of goods and services.

War Absorbed Surpluses

During the war the old obstacles ceased to mean very much, because the nature of the flow of international trade had fundamentally changed. All surpluses were rapidly absorbed into the war potential of the fighting nations. The problem of shutting out unwanted goods of foreign nations turned into the opposite problem of finding essential imports of foods and war munitions. Whenever a nation found customs duties in the way, they were impatiently brushed aside. Instead of relying on individual purchases by private importers, there was mass import by state purchase. The introduction of Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid set up massive international movements of goods to which the usual tariff and trade rules did not apply.

This transition stage still has some time to run. Nobody is concerned at the moment about the restrictions on Canadian imports in other countries. The world is still bidding aggressively for our goods and services and we cannot meet all their requirements without unduly stripping our own country of its essential needs. The British Loan and the $750 million in Export Credits has guaranteed very high export levels for 1946 and 1947, probably for 1948 also. The "White Paper on Employment and Income" named a figure of $1,750 millions annual exports from Canada as necessary to ensure full employment. (This is not to be read as of itself a guarantee of full employment under *any* domestic circumstances, but as one of the several necessary factors to provide such.) We are running well over that figure in 1946, more nearly $2,100 millions; and we ought to surpass the target again in 1947.

But it cannot be too often emphasized that these are abnormal times, and that nothing in the relations of trading nations which has been so far accomplished suggests that Canadian sales to the world in these colossal amounts will continue beyond the period (a) of acute post-war shortage and widespread devastation; and (b) of artificial stimulus to Canadian sales by such means as export credits. Assuming that this transition era ends about 1948, Canada will again and very quickly be strictly "on her own" so far as sales in other countries are concerned. What the level of our external trade will be from that point on will depend on the character of world trade, on the height of trade barriers, and most important, on the capacity of Canada to buy from the other markets of the world.

It will require a very flexible and imaginative switch-over for Canadian industrialists and other producers, to visualize what must be our policy when the world returns to a semblance of normal times. If we are to sell Canadian produce valued at about $2 billions a year for any length of time, we shall then have to be prepared to buy about $2 billion in goods and services of other countries.

Cut the Tariffs

This is not going to be an easy task, expecially when our own factories, farms and other factors of production are in full swing. The present would be a very good time to cut down our normal tariffs and other trade barriers boldly and effectively. Nothing would happen anyway for a while except that some producers would be able to buy their raw materials and components at a lower figure, and that Dominion Treasury receipts from customs and excise would decline proportionately. To buy $2 billions a year from the rest of the world we shall have to be prepared to offer free entry to many commodities, especially from countries like Britain; and even introduce the unorthodox policy of subsidizing imports in certain lines and from some countries. This is such a departure from the philosophy of the 1930's that it wouldn't be a bad time now for us to begin getting ready for it.

The preliminary canter at London has been described as a sort of refresher course in adult education, an introductory discussion by the 18 nations most vitally interested. Several of our leading trade and tariff exports will be there to represent Canada. From October 15 onward, the familiar subjects of the 1930's will again begin to creep back into the newspaper headlines.

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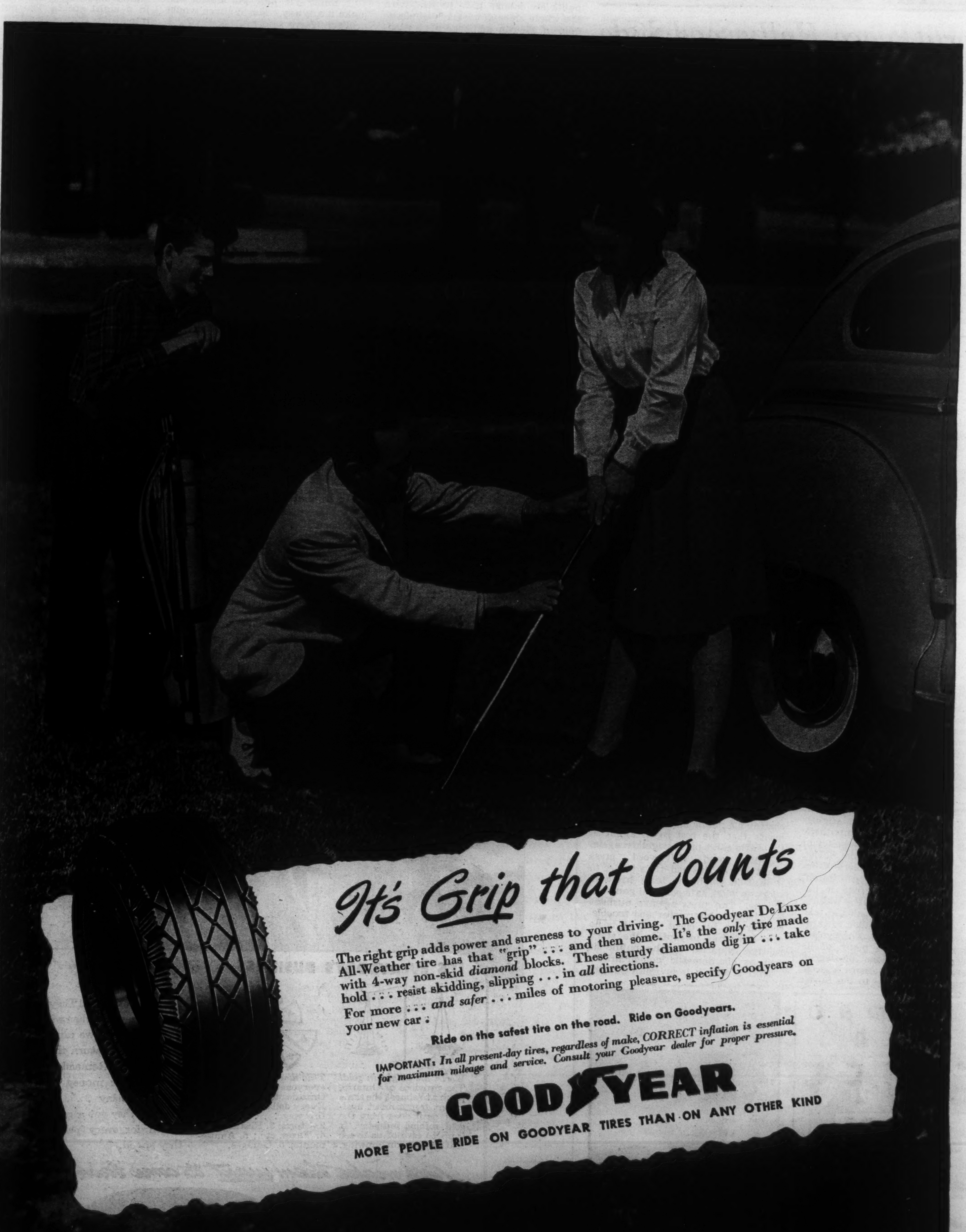

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

World Peace, Hollywood Style

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS a sober thought on Democracy that for one person who knows anything about the career of Henry Wallace there are probably a million or more who follow breathlessly the career of Margaret O'Brien. It is even more depressing to reflect that if little Miss O'Brien were to make a statement on U.S. foreign policy—which she is perfectly capable of doing with a little prompting—thousands of O'Brien fans would accept it implicitly.

Every civilization creates its own mythology, and the mythology of America seems to be centred in Hollywood. Hollywood is America's Olympia, inhabited by beings five times larger than life and twenty times more beautiful. Their private behavior as it filters through to the public is occasionally peculiar, but this doesn't matter. Private life on Olympia was often extremely irregular without any damage to Olympic prestige. The great advantage, however, that modern deities have over ancient ones is that the former can actually materialize, especially during national emergencies, turning up in public places to make Victory speeches and launch ships and sell bonds. So it isn't much wonder we believe in them.

What would happen then if Hollywood deities really got down to mortal level and went to work on a political basis? Conditioned as they are to accept illusion as reality, might they not try to re-shape the world to the Hollywood pattern, where conflicts, however violent, are always resolved, right inevitably triumphs, and everyone lives happily ever afterwards? Such a solution doesn't seem very likely to disillusioned outsiders; but there are quite a number of hopeful spirits in Hollywood who think it is at least worth a try.

In the frivolous past Hollywood stars were content to set the nation's hairdo styles and let anyone who liked shape its policies. But the times aren't frivolous any more, and the stars are tending more and more to organize committees, espouse crusades and even back candidates. At the moment the movement to which most of Hollywood's more impressive stars are committed is the Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

IT WAS inevitable perhaps that the I.C.C.A.S.P. should be slightly leftish in tendency and sympathetic towards the Henry Wallace policy of a softer attitude towards the Soviet. The I.C.C.A.S.P. is no more Communist than Henry Wallace himself, but like every leftist group it has its Communist fringe. It is natural perhaps that I.C.C.A.S.P. should take a more sympathetic attitude towards the Soviet than more conservative organizations. Since many of its members are creations of legend themselves, they are more susceptible than most people to the Soviet myth. They are also a good deal more ready than more conservative types to believe that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have only to meet to love each other; and they are inclined to overlook the fact that at the moment there are almost insuperable barriers in the way of their meeting at all. For from the Hollywood point of view, love can always find a way, and if it can't, any good international scenarist should be able to find it for it.

It is even conceivable that there are members of the I.C.C.A.S.P. who are beguiled by the title "Honored Artist of the Republic," with which the U.S.S.R. rewards the more conspicuous members of the moving picture profession. The U.S. republic, though generous enough to its moving picture artists in other respects, has never got around to handing out titles.

Whatever its motivation, the I.C.C.A.S.P. is solidly behind Mr. Wallace, who made his famous Madison Square Gardens speech under the joint auspices of the C.I.O., P.A.C. and I.C.C.A.S.P. Nothing that Henry Wallace says can be wrong, apart from a few tentative criticisms of the Soviet, which, on the Madison Square Garden occasion, were promptly booed down. Any political organization headed by the ex-secretary of Commerce would be bound to include the I.C.C.A.S.P.

THERE can be no doubt that Hollywood has set its heart on putting the world to rights. No one can deny either that the stars themselves have behind them a mass-public far more enthusiastic than any mere politician can command. Rather paradoxically, however, a movie-star's public can become, in the political field, almost as much an obstacle as a support. The mass-appeal the movie-star commands is so enormous that it can very easily get out of hand. The star can hold it together by presenting love, romance, the triumph of virture and the rich and happy ending, because these are all abstractions representing the American Way of Life which the movie-public approves. But if a star starts separating political left from right, questioning the American Way of life, or, worse still, trying to modify the public's idea about the Soviet Way of Life, he is likely to shatter his public into so many fragments that the best press agent in the world can't put it together again.

Every good Hollywood press agent knows this and tries to see to it that in public at least his star sticks to wide, safe political generalizations. The press agent's business is to be both interpreter and trouble-shooter for his client, and it is no help if he has to explain the star's political theories to the public as well as his domestic complications.

That is why it is so much simpler to be a politician than a moving picture star with political ideas. The politician doesn't have to deal with the whole amorphous mass of public opinion. He can just rope off a manageable section of it and go to work on that.

SUPPOSE, for instance, that a press agent had read Henry Wallace's famous speech before it was delivered to the public.

"You can't make that speech Henry," he would have said.

"Why not?" Mr. Wallace would have asked.

"Because of this gimmick about a softer attitude towards Russia," the agent would have said. "It's going to make Secretary Byrnes hopping mad. And it's going to embarrass President Truman and split the Democratic Party wide open, besides making trouble with the British Empire and upsetting the whole U.S.A."

"I think I'll just go ahead and make it anyway," Mr. Wallace would probably have said.

"And furthermore, it will probably lose you your job as Secretary of Commerce," the press agent would have urged.

"Oh, well, I can always get another job as leader of my own section of public opinion," Mr. Wallace might have replied tranquilly.

But supposing on the other hand that a Hollywood star had written a ringingly leftist speech and then attempted to clear it through his press agent before delivering it.

"Listen, you can't make that speech!" the press agent would have said excitedly.

"Why not?" the star would say. "It needs to be said."

"But not by you," the agent would urge. "Look, why don't you go out and divorce your wife or pick a fight in a night spot? The public won't mind that. But you make that speech and they'll say you're trying to hand the atom bomb over to Joe Stalin."

"What does it matter," the star would say bravely, "as long as it helps a section of the American public to see the truth?"

"Yeah, and what good will it do you to have a section of the public seeing the truth if the rest of them stay away from seeing your pictures?" the agent would point out.

There wouldn't be any answer to that. All the star could do at that point would be to pocket his speech and go off to sign up with I.C.C.A.S.P. If Mr. Wallace makes many more speeches, it may not even be safe for him to do that.

Rex Battle, distinguished Canadian pianist, who was guest artist at last week's Prom Symphony Concert.

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(TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE U.S.)

Good hunting and our wise game laws bring more and more friendly visitors from south of the border. They're doubly welcome as fine sportsmen and because they help our economy. It's up to each one of us to encourage their visits . . . give them a real welcome every time.

WHAT CAN I DO?

The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came.
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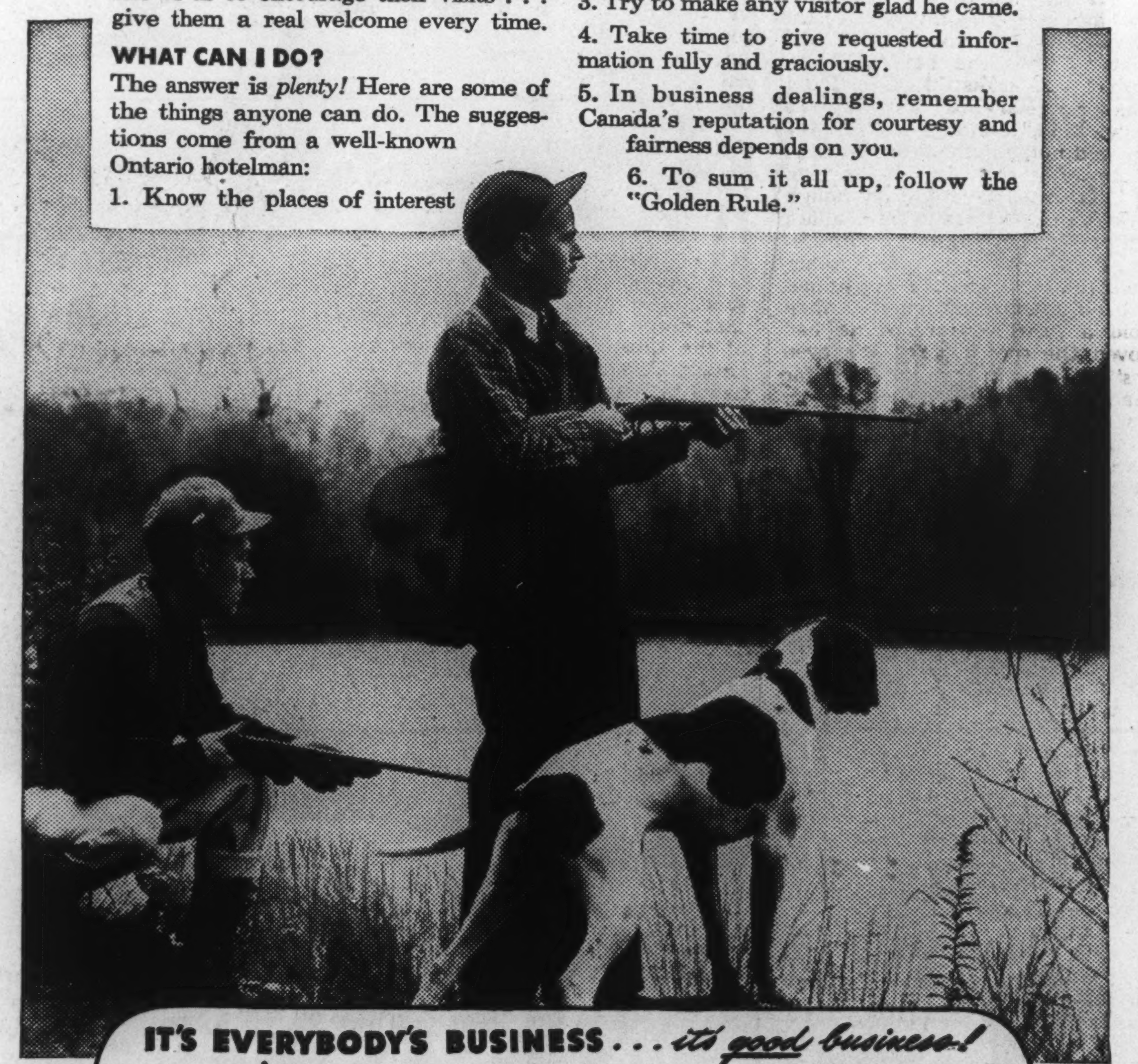
6. To sum it all up, follow the "Golden Rule."



IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . *it's good business!*

Worth his weight in gold! The province of Ontario, profits to almost the same extent from tourist business as it does from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.

This diagram, shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every dollar is shared in this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

TUNE IN "ONTARIO HOLIDAY"
CFRB, 10:30 p.m.; Thurs.; Fri.; Sat.

Labatt's

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JOHN LABATT LIMITED

WASHINGTON LETTER

A Fumbled Bit of Dynamite News from a Hand-Out Table Did It

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THERE'S a walnut library table in the hallway leading to the lounge and main dining room of the National Press Club which bears close watching any day of the week by newspapermen and news agencies. Officially it's known as the "handout" table. Seldom does it get a mention except in an order to a boy or girl "copy boy" to "get me all releases from the Press Club handout table." Sooner or later, all press releases issued in Washington, find their way to it.

This use-scarred piece of furniture, supported by solid black walnut legs with a light walnut top, is backed up by "matrices" from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, the Boston *Evening Transcript* and the Pittsburgh *Press*. It's sort of taken for granted, but last week it made its way into news headlines and was an incidental factor in the Truman cabinet split that threw Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace out of politics and back into private life.

It was from the handout table that the copy of the Wallace "two worlds" speech reached Undersecretary of State Will L. Clayton, and not, as it should have been transmitted, directly to the State Department from Mr. Wallace. It was the handout table copy that was transmitted to Paris to make Secretary of State Byrnes "hopping mad," although to this day he has said nothing about the Wallace advocacy of a shift in U.S. foreign policy. It is a possibility although somewhat remote, that if the Wallace speech had been brought to State Department attention in some other fashion, that Mr. Truman might not have been caught "off guard" when he told a press conference he had approved the speech. Yes, it's even a possibility that had it not been for the handout table, and the speed with which it passes on information to working newspapermen, that Mr. Wallace might still have his job in the massive Commerce building on 14th street, in the heart of Washington.

Capital "Coverage"?

There are some lazy reporters who actually "cover" the capital from the handout table, with an occasional glance at the National Press Club news ticker. One young man has been known to cull the handouts (journalese for press releases), pick out a few likely items, then wire a list of smaller daily newspapers offering complete coverage of those stories. If his "queries" brought a reply, he merely filed the handout, holus-bolus to the editor. That's a poor excuse for professional news reporting.

The handout table having earned its niche in the Washington news picture as a good reporter in its own right, will tell you, in this article the news of one day in Washington. Except for selection of the more important releases for special mention, the handouts come to you just as they left the release table.

Let's go handout hunting. Here's Mr. Wallace, in an unsigned piece of mimeographing, addressed to "My Fellow Americans." Henry is still telling the folks that "winning the peace is more important than high public office. It is more important than any consideration of party politics."

That sounds like the broken record. We've heard that tune before. Must be an oversight, on the part of Edith Stadler who keeps the releases up to date.

Well, here's Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, sounding off on patriotic red, white and blue release paper about Hank: "Mr. Wallace is out of the cabinet, for which patriotic Americans can be thankful, but his collaborator who approved the Madison Square Garden speech still is in the White House. The damage done to our foreign policy and our national prestige has not been mended." It seems Carroll wants Harry out too.

We shut off the G.O.P. after that first paragraph, only to hear from the People's Lobby, Inc., whatever that is, announcing for the Sunday papers of September 22 that "it is time we realize that America's boom-and-bust economy is our great conspiracy not only against Russia, but against the peace of the world."

It seems that Hank Wallace is going to get off this time, until we read that "Secretary Wallace's advocacy of the system of private profits negatived his alleged friendship for Russia, as all the world knew." After that sentence we know that the People's Lobby, Inc., is away over to the left of centre, and now that such a course is politically unpopular, we'll browse a bit further into more conservative pastures.

Drum-Beating

Up pops a screed from Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, telling the weary handout-reader that, "Yes, America will go forward under its system of free enterprise, which has written for us a great history. We will go forward and break our previous records of production, of employment and of income." There's nothing left-wing about that. You can almost hear the band pounding out a patriotic march.

On a martial note, we grab a War Department release which happens to be the text of an address to be delivered Tuesday, September 24, 1946, before the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, by Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royal. This is another bit of Americana, in which Mr. Royal says that "none of us with a realistic view of the future can afford to lose our national point of view, our patriotic belief in America as a whole . . . . No one connected with the recent war effort can fail to have faith in the Americanism and in the democratic patriotism of American labor and particularly of your organization."

It appears that "democracy" is a popular subject on the handout table. We learn from Undersecretary of State William Benton, in a speech to celebrate the 100th year of Liberia's independence, that he prophecies "for Liberia a more intensified economic development and an attention to social welfare which will greatly speed up progress toward a more perfect political democracy."

That's a hopeful note, but in today's paper we had read that Virginia's "Jim Crow" law was still in effect. A few months back the State Supreme Court announced it had rescinded the 1935 law compelling Negroes to go to the back of the bus. So it had, but it develops there was another similar law on the statute book dated for another year. Have they Jim Crow laws in Liberia?

Hickenlooper's Forecast

Enough of that wool-gathering. Back to our handouts. We thought we had left the New Deal behind when we passed those Wallace pieces, but here's a solid Republican, Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, telling in 13 pages of multigraphing about several hundred instances of New Deal shortcomings. He's quite proud of the occasion, a G.O.P. convention at Seattle, because he starts out:

"I am honored to be able to sense, at first hand, the tremendous upsurge of enthusiasm here for the Republican Party and the Republican candidates in this election, that has been repeatedly told to me by others." Then there's a lot of stuff about the grandeur of the Pacific Northwest, which is old stuff to us because we were raised in the Alberta foothills, and we thumb through to find that Mr. Hickenlooper predicts for tomorrow's generation "greater comfort and enjoyment as a result of our efforts."

As we go on to the next item, an O.P.A. release in which Administrator Paul A. Porter tries to apologize for the mess his "rollback" order on meat prices has created in the nation's restaurants, we offer up a silent prayer on behalf of Canadians that they have such a person as Donald Gordon. Nothing — we are positive — could be quite as muddled as America's O.P.A. And they're talking of making Mr. Porter Secretary of Commerce now that Hank's gone.

Corner Grocery Hold-Out

At this stage of our review of one collection of handouts, we find that our space is running short, but that we have, by actual measurements, two inches of handouts yet to discuss. Perhaps we had better skim through them, just to give you an idea of the variety of subjects. The Department of Labor reports retail food prices are on the decline (but not in our corner grocery). Secretary of War Patterson gives the National Guard a plug at Buffalo and tactfully mentions that "the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy served in the Missouri National Guard for 14 years." Mr. Patterson also puts in a plug for the Army's M.P.'s for delivery Monday.

Thirty-nine organizations are reported to have discussed price control at an O.P.A. Headquarters meeting, but there is no mention of profanity. We learn from the Civilian Production Administration that small truck tires are to be made from natural rubber, henceforth. O.P.A. tells us mattresses are to have a 26 per cent instead of an 18 per cent price increase. The Softwood Plywood Industry has decided to channel more of its product to distributors.

War Assets Administration announces a speed-up system to scrap surplus ships to get more steel scrap. Here's the Decontrol Board revealing that it will not return dairy products to price control at this time. Eugene Meyer, President of the International Bank, uses a long white sheet of release paper to tell us Mr. D. Crena de Iongh of the Netherlands, has been appointed treasurer. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces the second auction of Japanese raw silk in New York City. Four Liberty ships are offered for sale for scrapping in England.

Thus it goes, telling about awards to war heroes, additions to the Reserve fleet, the rate of labor turnover, why savings bonds are still a good investment, etc., etc., etc.

Quite a prolific reporter, that handout table, but it needs the efforts of reporters and editors to make its output palatable for you.

Maybe Hank will be more wary of how he tosses his speeches at that handout table when he comes back in the 1948 presidential campaign to try to take over the lease of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the White House to you. Or perhaps his aim was better than you imagine.

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"Before we got the Trailers, our trucks were usually tied up in the yards half the morning for loading, and the best we could get was 2 or 3 round trips a day per truck.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

World Peace, Hollywood Style

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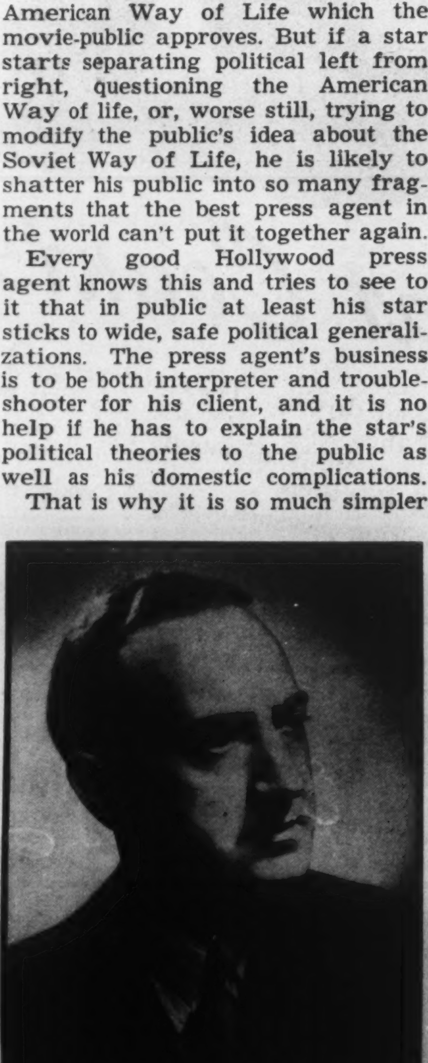

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THERE'S a walnut library table in the hallway leading to the lounge and main dining room of the National Press Club which bears close watching any day of the week by newspapermen and news agencies. Officially it's known as the "handout" table. Seldom does it get a mention except in an order to a boy or girl "copy boy" to "get me all releases from the Press Club handout table." Sooner or later, all press releases issued in Washington, find their way to it.

This use-scarred piece of furniture, supported by solid black walnut legs with a light walnut top, is backed up by "matrices" from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, the Boston *Evening Transcript* and the Pittsburgh *Press*. It's sort of taken for granted, but last week it made its way into news headlines and was an incidental factor in the Truman cabinet split that threw Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace out of politics and back into private life.

It was from the handout table that the copy of the Wallace "two worlds" speech reached Undersecretary of State Will L. Clayton, and not, as it should have been transmitted, directly to the State Department from Mr. Wallace. It was the handout table copy that was transmitted to Paris to make Secretary of State Byrnes "hopping mad," although to this day he has said nothing about the Wallace advocacy of a shift in U.S. foreign policy. It is a possibility although somewhat remote, that if the Wallace speech had been brought to State Department attention in some other fashion, that Mr. Truman might not have been caught "off guard" when he told a press conference he had approved the speech. Yes, it's even a possibility that had it not been for the handout table, and the speed with which it passes on information to working newspapermen, that Mr. Wallace might still have his job in the massive Commerce building on 14th street, in the heart of Washington.

Capital "Coverage"?

There are some lazy reporters who actually "cover" the capital from the handout table, with an occasional glance at the National Press Club news ticker. One young man has been known to cull the handouts (journalese for press releases), pick out a few likely items, then wire a list of smaller daily newspapers offering complete coverage of those stories. If his "queries" brought a reply, he merely filed the handout, holus-bolus to the editor. That's a poor excuse for professional news reporting.

The handout table having earned its niche in the Washington news picture as a good reporter in its own right, will tell you, in this article the news of one day in Washington. Except for selection of the more important releases for special mention, the handouts come to you just as they left the release table.

Let's go handout hunting. Here's Mr. Wallace, in an unsigned piece of mimeographing, addressed to "My Fellow Americans." Henry is still telling the folks that "winning the peace is more important than high public office. It is more important than any consideration of party politics."

That sounds like the broken record. We've heard that tune before. Must be an oversight, on the part of Edith Stadler who keeps the releases up to date.

Well, here's Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, sounding off on patriotic red, white and blue release paper about Hank: "Mr. Wallace is out of the cabinet, for which patriotic Americans can be thankful, but his collaborator who approved the Madison Square Garden speech still is in the White House. The damage done to our foreign policy and our national prestige has not been mended." It seems Carroll wants Harry out too.

We shut off the G.O.P. after that first paragraph, only to hear from the People's Lobby, Inc., whatever that is, announcing for the Sunday papers of September 22 that "it is time we realize that America's boom-and-bust economy is our great conspiracy not only against Russia, but against the peace of the world."

It seems that Hank Wallace is going to get off this time, until we read that "Secretary Wallace's advocacy of the system of private profits negatived his alleged friendship for Russia, as all the world knew." After that sentence we know that the People's Lobby, Inc., is away over to the left of centre, and now that such a course is politically unpopular, we'll browse a bit further into more conservative pastures.

Drum-Beating

Up pops a screed from Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, telling the weary handout-reader that, "Yes, America will go forward under its system of free enterprise, which has written for us a great history. We will go forward and break our previous records of production, of employment and of income." There's nothing left-wing about that. You can almost hear the band pounding out a patriotic march.

On a martial note, we grab a War Department release which happens to be the text of an address to be delivered Tuesday, September 24, 1946, before the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, by Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royal. This is another bit of Americana, in which Mr. Royal says that "none of us with a realistic view of the future can afford to lose our national point of view, our patriotic belief in America as a whole . . . . No one connected with the recent war effort can fail to have faith in the Americanism and in the democratic patriotism of American labor and particularly of your organization."

It appears that "democracy" is a popular subject on the handout table. We learn from Undersecretary of State William Benton, in a speech to celebrate the 100th year of Liberia's independence, that he prophecies "for Liberia a more intensified economic development and an attention to social welfare which will greatly speed up progress toward a more perfect political democracy."

That's a hopeful note, but in today's paper we had read that Virginia's "Jim Crow" law was still in effect. A few months back the State Supreme Court announced it had rescinded the 1935 law compelling Negroes to go to the back of the bus. So it had, but it develops there was another similar law on the statute book dated for another year. Have they Jim Crow laws in Liberia?

Hickenlooper's Forecast

Enough of that wool-gathering. Back to our handouts. We thought we had left the New Deal behind when we passed those Wallace pieces, but here's a solid Republican, Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, telling in 13 pages of multigraphing about several hundred instances of New Deal shortcomings. He's quite proud of the occasion, a G.O.P. convention at Seattle, because he starts out:

"I am honored to be able to sense, at first hand, the tremendous upsurge of enthusiasm here for the Republican Party and the Republican candidates in this election, that has been repeatedly told to me by others." Then there's a lot of stuff about the grandeur of the Pacific Northwest, which is old stuff to us because we were raised in the Alberta foothills, and we thumb through to find that Mr. Hickenlooper predicts for tomorrow's generation "greater comfort and enjoyment as a result of our efforts."

As we go on to the next item, an O.P.A. release in which Administrator Paul A. Porter tries to apologize for the mess his "rollback" order on meat prices has created in the nation's restaurants, we offer up a silent prayer on behalf of Canadians that they have such a person as Donald Gordon. Nothing — we are positive — could be quite as muddled as America's O.P.A. And they're talking of making Mr. Porter Secretary of Commerce now that Hank's gone.

Corner Grocery Hold-Out

At this stage of our review of one collection of handouts, we find that our space is running short, but that we have, by actual measurements, two inches of handouts yet to discuss. Perhaps we had better skim through them, just to give you an idea of the variety of subjects. The Department of Labor reports retail food prices are on the decline (but not in our corner grocery). Secretary of War Patterson gives the National Guard a plug at Buffalo and tactfully mentions that "the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy served in the Missouri National Guard for 14 years." Mr. Patterson also puts in a plug for the Army's M.P.'s for delivery Monday.

Thirty-nine organizations are reported to have discussed price control at an O.P.A. Headquarters meeting, but there is no mention of profanity. We learn from the Civilian Production Administration that small truck tires are to be made from natural rubber, henceforth. O.P.A. tells us mattresses are to have a 26 per cent instead of an 18 per cent price increase. The Softwood Plywood Industry has decided to channel more of its product to distributors.

War Assets Administration announces a speed-up system to scrap surplus ships to get more steel scrap. Here's the Decontrol Board revealing that it will not return dairy products to price control at this time. Eugene Meyer, President of the International Bank, uses a long white sheet of release paper to tell us Mr. D. Crena de Iongh of the Netherlands, has been appointed treasurer. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces the second auction of Japanese raw silk in New York City. Four Liberty ships are offered for sale for scrapping in England.

Thus it goes, telling about awards to war heroes, additions to the Reserve fleet, the rate of labor turnover, why savings bonds are still a good investment, etc., etc., etc.

Quite a prolific reporter, that handout table, but it needs the efforts of reporters and editors to make its output palatable for you.

Maybe Hank will be more wary of how he tosses his speeches at that handout table when he comes back in the 1948 presidential campaign to try to take over the lease of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the White House to you. Or perhaps his aim was better than you imagine.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

"I HAUL TWICE THE LOAD SINCE THE BOSS BOUGHT FRUEHAUFS!"

"When the boss was sold on this Trailer idea, he put on three Fruehaufs . . . and, boy, what a difference they make!

"Before we got the Trailers, our trucks were usually tied up in the yards half the morning for loading, and the best we could get was 2 or 3 round trips a day per truck.

"Now, with the Trailers, I make as many as 5 round trips a day . . . sometimes 6. That's because I can pull out first thing in the morning with a Trailer that was loaded the previous afternoon. While I'm gone, another Trailer is being loaded, and as soon as I get back I can drop the empty, pick up the loaded one and start out again.

"Besides that, on each trip I can pull twice as much on the Trailer as I carried with the same truck. All we did was take the platform off the truck and put on a coupler."

Whether you operate one or two trucks or a large fleet, it's likely that Trailers will fit into your operation, too, and save money for you. Why not call in a Fruehauf Transportation Engineer today and let him go over your delivery set-up with you? There's no cost or obligation and it may mean a big saving in your operating costs.

"Hinged-in-the-Middle"

* * *

With a Fruehauf Trailer you can get in and out of tight spots that couldn't be negotiated by ordinary trucks with equal carrying capacities, because a Truck-Trailer turns in the same radius as the truck that pulls it.

* * *

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A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE
IT CAN PULL MORE THAN IT CAN CARRY
ENGINEERED TRANSPORTATION
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS

U.S. Actors Lead in Victoria Festival

By DOROTHY V. CRIGHTON

Last month at Victoria, B.C., was held Canada's first International Drama Festival. For six nights and a Saturday matinee Canadian and U.S. teams competed, convinced enthusiastic audiences with twenty-three one-act plays that competitive drama was back again, after a time-out during the war. First prize winner was a group from Portland, Oregon. Second best was a Canadian-Chinese entry by the Golden Dragon Theatre Guild of Victoria.

Another drama event on the West Coast last month was the Pacific Drama Conference, also held at Victoria. Several days' talks covered everything from drama in American schools and on the radio to ballad opera for community centres.

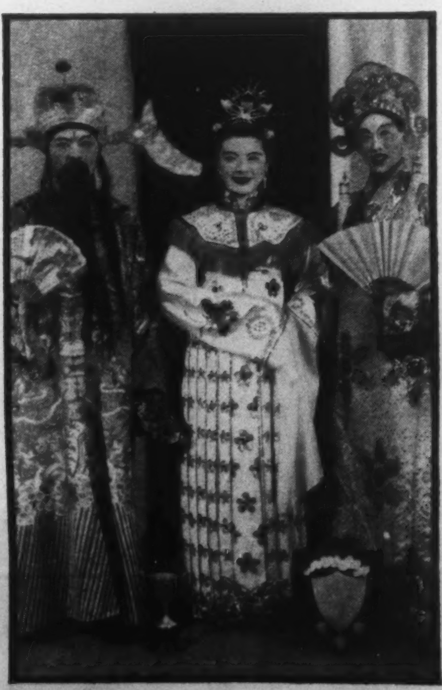
WHEN the final curtain was rung down on Canada's first International Drama Festival, at Victoria, B.C., August 5-10, it was realized that competitive drama in Canada was on the march again.

Groups came from the states of Washington and Oregon, from widely scattered centres in B.C., together with several from Victoria. For six nights and a Saturday matinee, enthusiastic audiences packed the Royal Victoria Theatre, saw the twenty-three one-act plays and heard E. G. Sterndale-Bennett adjudicate them.

While adult entries were uneven in standards of acting, production, and plays chosen, the intermediate entries were really good, and the general public interest gratifyingly keen. Given a continuance of enthusiastic public support, the consistently good work being done by the junior and senior high schools should in a reasonably short time bring the general standard of festival work up to the immediate pre-war level. Interest in the living drama has not been a war casualty; it has merely been dormant for the last six years.

Shield-Winner

Shield-winner for the best play of the festival was a group from Portland, Oregon's Civic Theatre. They celebrated its twenty-first birthday by giving an excellent performance of Maeterlinck's "Miracle of St. Anthony." Kenneth Root was a movingly gentle and sincere St. Anthony, whose halo lighted up whenever he was particularly pleased. Sterndale-Bennett called particular attention to the pointing of the lines, the variation in voice, the beautiful characterizations of even the minor players, and the equally beautiful miming.



"The Romance of the Willow Pattern", ranked second in Canada's First International Drama Festival, by the Golden Dragon Theatre Guild of Victoria, B.C. Above, Peter Wong as "The Mandarin", Mrs. Bessie Tang as "Koong-See", Jack Tang as "Chang"

But in general, the adjudicator found most contestants better in voice work than in the right use of pantomime. He had hoped to see something of the extraordinary flexibility of the European theatre in the plays presented by the Canadian-Scandinavian and Canadian-Ukrainian groups. He urged these groups to study the drama of the country of their ancestry.

"Willow Pattern" Second

The shield for the play ranking second went to the Golden Dragon Theatre Guild of Victoria, a Canadian-Chinese entry, for a presentation in traditional Chinese manner of the "Romance of the Willow Pattern." In discussing this play, together with two others, both of them presented by the Moongate Players of Vancouver, adjudicator Sterndale-Bennett suggested that these young people would do well to consider the possibilities in writing, directing and acting plays dealing with their experiences as being of Chinese origin, but of Western education and environment. He felt that plays dealing with ancient Chinese folk-lore and legends, unless presented in the traditional way, tended to become beautifully costumed and staged spectacles, not authentically either of East or West. In complimenting Margot Gordon who directed the "Willow Pattern", he spoke of the absence of meaningless gesture, and general "fussiness" of the players. "I found myself wondering," he said, "why we of the west spend so much time and trouble trying to get realistic effects such as moon-light, when we have just seen that a property-man pinning a crescent moon to a black curtain is all that is needed."

As far as the Victoria entries were concerned, the three plays directed by Miss Gordon were highly commended, "Dust of the Road" presented by the St. Barnabas Players gaining a cup for the best play other than the shield-winners. Miss Anna Wootton, who played Prudence Steel in this entry, was a runner-up for the best performance by an actress, and Ernest Lemon as the tramp was also in the running for the best actor. This group at the last moment put in a non-competitive comedy which was a great success. The adjudicator remarked that he wished the groups would consider comedies for festival work, as drama and melodrama presented innumerable pitfalls for inexperienced performers.

A French Ruth Draper

M. Andre Frère of Paris, who has been directing the French summer camp at near-by Shawnigan Lake, gave an unforgettable one-man show, somewhat in the manner of Ruth Draper, but unmistakably his own. In it he portrayed the trials and tribulations of a composer and choreographer trying to stave off his creditors until his great masterpieces could be produced. A group from the camp gave "Impromptu Shawnigan," a non-competitive entry, in which the "joy-of-doing" was delightful. Here again, the audience had an opportunity to see lovely miming, particularly in the dancing, a chance to join in the chorus of "Alouette." During this number M. Frère gave a model of pantomime, in his portrayal of a couturier of the Rue de la Paix, trying to type an out-size lady client.

In the intermediate section, the Hans Christian Andersen Society of Seattle gave a delightful presentation of "The Princess and the Pea." Gene Christensen as the queen was given the award for the best performance by an actress; the tableaux of the four ladies in waiting and their singing of Brahms' "Lullaby" were especially commended. The cup for the best play went to Dale Junior Group of Vancouver for their interpretation of Milne's "Ugly Duckling," one of the high-lights of the whole festival week. The director, Joy Coghill, was warmly congratulated. The young "King," Marlene Lighbody, captured the trophy for the best "male" performance, and excellent performance it was. Special mention was also made of the Princess Camilla. In everyday life she is Doreen Smith, but to those who saw her during drama week, she will always be Princess Camilla.

Neon-Lighted Saint

Individual awards went to Kenneth Root for his St. Anthony, still in character as he came on stage to receive his cup. His halo glowed with pleasure as he bowed. Mrs. Jack Tang, the Adorable Koong-See of "The Willow Pattern," won the cup for the best performance by an actress, the adjudicator stating it was a most difficult role, and that never once did she come out of character. Miss Sallie Rice, who played Virginie in the "Miracle of St. Anthony" was a very close second, and was given warm praise by the drama judge.

I didn't feel that entries of the Victoria Little Theatre, "White Iris" and "Thread o' Scarlet," were as good as they have been known to do. Perhaps the fact that they were putting on a performance of Coward's "Blythe Spirit'" during the Pacific Drama Conference, which took place August 12 and 13, had something to do with the case. Individual performances were good, especially that of Gwen Downs as Dorcas the maid in "White Iris" and Fred Spencer in "Thread o' Scarlet." Both players were commended by the adjudicator.

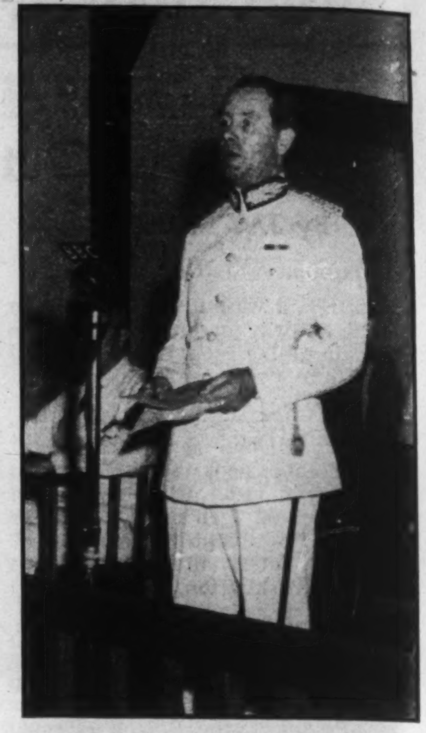
Drama week has been some three years in the planning. To paraphrase Kipling and his remark about gardens, "Such festivals are not made, by exclaiming, 'Oh, how wonderful,' and sitting in the shade." It is felt generally that the adjudicator expressed it very well when he told us he expected much of permanent value from what had been a most interesting and worthwhile festival. Major Bullock-Webster of the Department of School and Community Drama and his committee are to be heartily congratulated. One of the best things the committee did was to secure the services of so excellent an adjudicator as Mr. Sterndale-Bennett. We have shown that we have an aroused public interest and enthusiasm, plenty of individual acting ability, but a great need for competent directors.

• •

LADY BIRD

BEFORE me now
a gold-dust lady-bird
a-fright upon the pane
who, startled by the sunlight
opens wings, precise, intent—
and closes them again.

ANN FOSTER



Sarawak has recently been joined to the British Empire after more than a century of rule by Rajah Brooke. Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Governor General of Malaya, announces the appointment of an Acting Governor.

The new view... The long view...
The Executive view
TOOKE

Englishmen's Quest Is Buried Pirate Gold

By ROBERT FRIARY

According to legend, pirate treasure is buried on Cocos Island in the Pacific Ocean. There have been at least 30 attempts lately to recover it but the hunters have always come away empty-handed. However a new expedition forming in England may have better luck.

The Republic of Costa Rica owns the island but allows hunting parties under conditions. Captain Davis, Benito Bonito, and Bonito's mate, Thompson, are responsible for the buried treasures. The only things that have come to light so far are relics of the pirates and a few coins.

IF YOU'RE fed up with rations, controls and bad news, why not try a spot of fortune-finding on an island where everything is unrationed, you can do as you please, and there is little likelihood of your getting any news from one end of the year to the other?

What is more, the possible—notice, one does not say, probable—prize is a share in the world's greatest pirate hoard, reckoned to be worth anything between 48 and 100 million dollars. It lies on Cocos Island in the Pacific, at least, according to legend.

At Kessingland, Suffolk, England, a party of ex-Navy men, others from the R.A.F. and Merchant Navy, are getting ready for the adventure. Every member of the expedition is putting up $2,000 to $2,400 towards the cost.

Some previous fortune-hunting parties have come back broke from Cocos. The present expedition hope to avoid this by having two irons in the fire. With the search for pirate loot they are combining business—the hunting of tuna and sharks, whose skins can be used as valuable leather and which also yield vitamin-rich oils.

Cocos Island is not to be found in the average atlas, because it is nothing more than a microscopic dot in the Pacific some 540 miles from Panama. With a few adjacent islets its area is about 18 square miles.

The island is a possession of the Central American republic of Costa Rica, and from time to time its Government must have regarded it as more trouble than it is worth. It has had to send soldiers to keep the peace among rival treasure seekers.

Visitors Ejected

In fact of late years it has been chary of giving consent to would-be prospectors. More than once arrivals have been removed because it was alleged they had violated concession terms. But the Government hangs on, no doubt in the hope of sharing any find. By terms of the permits granted it is to take one-third of anything found.

At the British Admiralty there are documents bearing on the fabulous fortunes alleged to have been buried there, but in recent times every expedition has come away empty-handed. There have been at least 30 attempts to locate the loot in recent times.

One sailor's yarn has it that the first hoard on Cocos was buried by a notorious Welsh pirate, Captain Davis, who gave evidence at the trial of that other worthy, Captain Kidd.

In 1685 Davis sacked the cathedral city of Leon, and then Ria Lexa in Central America. Two years later he received part of the booty when Guayaquil was sacked. The proceeds of these and other plundering expeditions are reputed to have been buried on Cocos.

By some miracle or other Davis escaped the hangman's rope and he became a model country gentleman. Some believe he removed part of the $6,000,000 buried on Cocos in secret, nabling him to live a life of leisure.

There is also a story that over a entury earlier than Davis's depreations, at the time when Pizarro and is men were descending upon Cuzco, apital of the Incas, court officials escaped with immense treasure, taking it to Cocos. There are Inca remains on the island.

To come down to more modern times, a second pirate fortune is reputed to have been cached by a ruffianly gentleman named Benito Bonito, variously described as Portuguese or as an English naval officer (Bennett Graham) who fought with distinction under Nelson.

Some say that he ended his career on the gallows, others that he and all his crew perished at sea, with the exception of the mate, Thompson, who soon afterwards played a leading part in the Cocos mystery.

Bonito pursued a successful career of piracy in the Pacific, and chose Cocos as the safest place for the loot. It was buried there about 1818-1819.

Five or six years later Peru and other South American countries were in revolt against Spain. The wealth of Peru was gathered at Lima, itself very rich, being one of the old Spanish colonial towns.

The authorities decided to ship the treasure to Spain, and asked Thompson, then in command of the brig "Mary Dear", to give it the protection of the British flag. That gentleman assented, but as soon as the stuff was on board he slew the guards and slipped out of Callao harbor to Cocos.

Later, on his deathbed, he confided the secret of the loot to a man named Keeting. According to the yarn the latter went back twice to Cocos and managed to locate and bring back loot worth $180,000 to $200,000.

The stories sound all right, and from time to time relics of the pirates have come to light, plus a few coins. But the fact remains that all the blasting, picking and searching has not yet revealed the main hoards.

THE CHANGELING

ALL the way from Norway comes the story of a famous novelist who was invited to the prevue of a new three-million-dollar motion picture. "I liked it," he said at the conclusion of the showing. "Who wrote it?" "You did," said the producer. "It's based on your last book!" "I never would have known it," admitted the writer. "I think it has the makings of a fine novel. May I use it?" "I guess so," said the producer, "but you'll have to give us an option on the film rights!"

—Bennett Cerf, in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

CANADA UNLIMITED — *The Formative Years*

"Navigation Flight"—*By Donald Anderson, Official War Artist, R.C.A.F. War Records*

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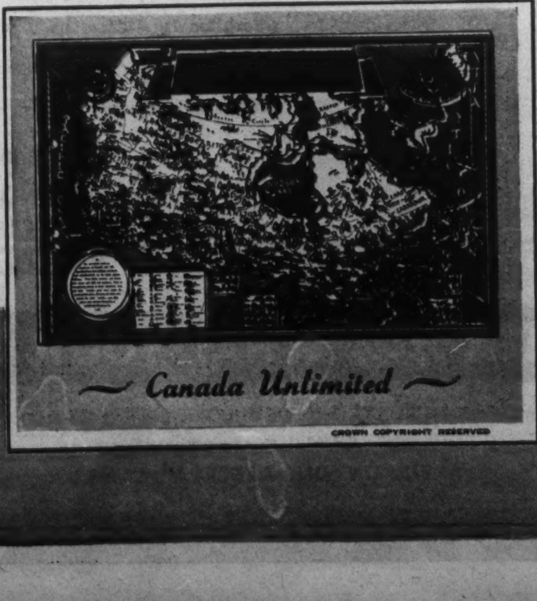
The training of 225,000 men for air force duty was a major Canadian contribution towards the winning of the war, but equally important, it was a portent of future greatness, for out of such unified and far-reaching efforts will come the Canada of tomorrow— Canada Unlimited.

To each of us whose savings went into Victory Bonds to contribute to this great achievement, there remains the continuing challenge to *hold* those Bonds as our investments in a glowing future.

1846
One of a series depicting the growth of Canada as a nation, produced by O'Keefe's on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.
1946

F294



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THE WORLD TODAY

Wallace Affair Revives Question Can U.S. Pursue Steady Policy?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WE HAVE been witnessing one of the most astounding governmental crisis in the recent history of the United States. Why should the Wallace affair have virtually halted the peace conference, held the attention of the governments of the world and been a front-page sensation in the United States and here for a solid week?

Because, in the wider field, it suddenly revived all the old doubts as to whether the United States was able to carry on a constant policy and assume the role of world leadership which has been opened to her suddenly. After Mr. Byrnes and his bipartisan advisers had actually succeeded in developing such a policy and carrying it on for half a year with every appearance of having the support of the great majority of Americans, the Wallace outburst opened a bitter minority attack on that policy.

Because, in the domestic field, the ousting from the cabinet of Henry Wallace, last of the New Dealers and the man whom many believe to be the chief legatee of Roosevelt's social policies, has brought to the point of realization the long-impending split between the radical and conservative wings of the Democratic Party.

And finally because, in the field of personalities, it was recalled that the slightest shuffle in the nominating convention two years ago would have placed either Wallace or Byrnes in the presidency. As it turned out Mr. Truman handled the whole affair so badly, making almost every mistake which it seemed possible for him to make, as to severely undermine his prestige and his re-election prospects for '48.

Out of the mix-up Mr. Byrnes, who has not said a single word publicly during the entire controversy, emerges without any personal scars, and with his policy completely confirmed, though lessened in influence through the wrangle. Mr. Wallace comes out holding firmly to his convictions and with his special following intact. Mr. Truman is left to survey ruefully the wreckage of his party's hopes and his personal prestige.

What will Wallace do now? How will he go about his "fight for peace", and where will he lead his following? There have been many indications that the Political Action Committee of the C.I.O. has been working seriously on plans for establishing a third party by 1948, setting up ward captains and precinct lieutenants in the electoral districts in which it is most interested.

Here is a ready-made presidential candidate for the P.A.C. (in which Mr. Wallace holds a membership card) a man who has been Vice-President, who might indeed have been president today, and above all, a man who could be presented as wearing the mantle of Roosevelt, even if the fit were not perfect.

To make the appeal which would be indispensable to the middle-of-the-road vote, the ticket might be rounded out with such men as Ickes, Chester Bowles and Donald Nelson—the latter of whom is said to have gone over Wallace's now famous speech in advance.

Embarrassing Support?

An ally to be counted on for powerful support would be the so-called Independent Citizens Committee for the Arts, Sciences and Professions, including such Hollywood radicals and crowd attractions as Frederic March, Edward G. Robinson, Frank Sinatra and the famous singer Paul Robeson, with Ickes as Chairman and James Roosevelt as one of its directors. This group, along with the P.A.C., was sponsor of Wallace's New York meeting.

It was no accident that so many Communists were present—to boo Wallace's slightest criticism of Sovietism, and induce him to leave unsaid some things that were in his prepared script. For there is strong evidence that the I.C.C.A.S.P. is a Communist "front" organization.

Many another "front" could be mobilized in support, such as the National Committee to Win the Peace, the Congress of American Women, the long-established National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which the Communists have been busily infiltrating, and doubtless the projected American Authors Authority, pushed by the radical Hollywood Screen Writers' Guild, and aimed at gaining such totalitarian control of all commercial writing in America that it is little wonder the *Daily Worker* is boosting it so hard.

Indeed, there is some hope that the extreme left and its various "front organizations" will push their support so hard that Wallace, Ickes, Bowles and Nelson, if not Pepper, will be warned away from such "friends". There could, in fact, never be much chance for a third party based on such support. Since the A. F. of L. wouldn't go in with these others, it couldn't even gain united labor support, much less the middle-of-the-road vote. And there is more than a likelihood that its pro-Soviet line would be badly upset by Soviet actions between now and '48.

There is a strong argument for a real liberal-labor party in the United States, which would take over the progressive wings of both the Democratic and Republican Parties and become not a third party, but a second party. But such a party would not want the support of the Communist-infiltrated or dominated organizations which Wallace was addressing in New York, and praise in the Soviet press.

It would, on the contrary, have to fight off Communist influence, just as labor unions and cultural groups in the United States and Canada are having to do today, and as the C.C.F. here and the Labor Party in Britain have had to reject Communist affiliation.

Perhaps, in the end, Mr. Wallace may decide that the best use he can make of his following, which the New York *Times* estimates "may be 10 per cent of the population, or may be 20 per cent", is to continue to use it within the Democratic Party to secure the nomination of candidates acceptable to labor, and to block the nomination of unacceptable candidates, as the P.A.C. was able to block Byrnes' nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1944.

As to the effect on the election this year, one important point is that Wallace cannot lead his following *against* the Democrats without voting for the Republicans, and he won't do that.

The meeting in New York had its inception as an anti-Republican rally. Dewey, with his two-year-old proposal for an alliance with Britain, was presented as the very personification of reaction, and gave the occasion for Wallace's outburst against following the leading-strings of the British foreign office, an argument calculated to be effective alike with New York's large Irish, Jewish and Communist groups.

The worst effect which Democra-

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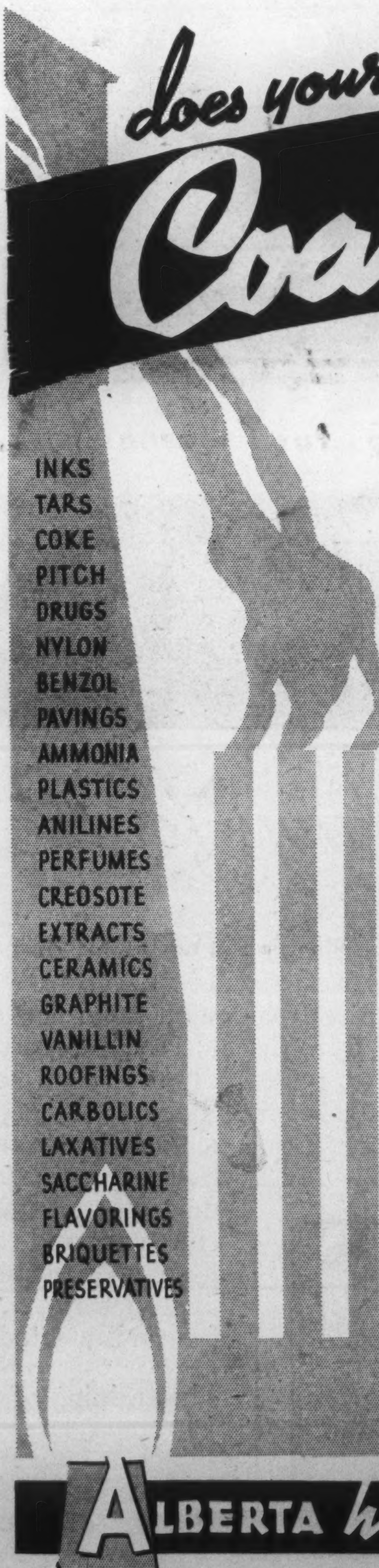

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tic campaign managers expect this November is that, just as Wallace has already announced that he will not carry on his planned active campaign for the party (whose foreign policy he cannot support), so the P.A.C. will not work as it might have to get out the vote, and many individual voters will stay at home.

Fascinating as political calculations always are, I should like to return to the views expressed by Mr. Wallace—more soberly in the long letter to President Truman than in his speech—on American policy towards Russia.

Wallace's Worst

Continuous honest and thoughtful discussion of this question of how to live in the same world with Russia is absolutely vital in a country where foreign policy remains under the control of public opinion. There are very few who will insinuate that Henry Wallace is not honest and sincere. But there are many who find that he has drawn some very strange conclusions from the history of the past couple of years.

And he has committed some real mischief by proclaiming so loudly, and from a position in the cabinet, that there are powerful anti-Soviet forces in America including even a military school which, having secured air bases half-way around the world, advocates a preventive war while the United States has sole possession of the atomic bomb.

However Mr. Wallace intended it, *that* isn't going to help relations with the Soviets any. If they are so entirely motivated by justifiable suspicion of Anglo-American aims as he insists, this can only feed their suspicions. And if they are, on the other hand, intent on discrediting all who oppose their policies as "war-mongers", this is grist for their mill. Indeed they are using it already.

The Wallace following accuses the Byrnes following of "wanting war with Russia." But has not United States policy under Byrnes offered the Soviets a 25 to 40-year treaty of guarantee against German aggression? Has it not made a most patient effort to bring the two factions in China together and avert a renewed civil war? Has it not offered to share America's atomic secrets, once effective international inspection can be set up?

Is This Warmongering?

Has it not demobilized the immense military power of the U.S. and brought the great bulk of its troops home? Has it marched into a single territory or broken a single agreement? Only the other day, the U.S. gave up its most valuable of all overseas bases in any possible war with Russia, the base in Iceland, over halfway from New York to Moscow, a place from which the atomic threat could have been held over the Soviets very effectively, with the new ultra-long-range B-36 bomber.

To any other audience than that which Wallace was addressing it would take a brave and honest man to point out the faults and shortcomings of his own nation. But to state them to these people, who in large part follow the policy line of a foreign country, and not to mention a single one of the unilateral actions, treaty breaches and aggressions by which Soviet Russia has disturbed the peace and broken off cooperation with her wartime allies, or mention that the Soviet leaders, by their own words, are still dedicated to smashing our free system, that is not a mark of honesty but sheer wrongheadedness at the best.

The same must be said of his assertion that it was British imperialism in the Near East—to which the Soviets were only "reacting"—that was dragging the United States straight to war. What are the facts? The British, under a democratic Socialist Government, have withdrawn from Iran and Syria and are withdrawing from India and Egypt.

The Soviets broke their treaty by staying in Iran, and were only forced out by the most extreme pressure from the Security Council. They have demanded territory from Turkey and carried on a war of nerves against her. They have supported Albania, Yugoslavia and even ex-enemy Bulgaria in demanding territory from Greece, as well as coveting the Dodecanese Islands, for themselves. And they have broken the Yalta Agreement about free elections and a free press in all Balkan countries. By what sophistry does Wallace twist these facts to mean the opposite?

Finally, that fundamental point about the Russians, wishing only sincere and honest cooperation, being forced to act as they do out of a feeling of terrible insecurity lest we suddenly attack them. Possessing one-sixth of the world already, as they do, with their traditional enemies Germany and Japan laid low and the offer of a 40-year treaty from us to hold these down, with far greater forces held under arms on the spot than we have, Henry Wallace can only reason that the Soviets need complete control of Eastern Europe and the Near East to make them feel secure, and friendly towards us.

Did Mr. Wallace never stop to think that if anyone is to feel insecure and fear sudden attack, it would be the democracies facing a totalitarian power which has proven that it can make secret treaties, secret war preparations and secret attack, without being answerable in the slightest to its public opinion?

How can we attack anyone secretly or suddenly? The armaments program, the military budget, the acquisition of outlying bases and the alliances, all have to be debated in parliament or congress and argued in the press. Nor have our chiefs of staff any power to launch an attack. For that, Congress must publicly declare war. The truth is that for swift-moving modern war we are at a serious disadvantage; and experience has shown that we do not fight until we are attacked or very closely threatened. Anyone who can read our press can know as well as our public what we are going to do.

Mr. Wallace likes to believe—and the Soviet press has taken up the cry—that he is carrying on the policies of President Roosevelt. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt did make wide concessions to Russia in his "Great Design" for winning her cooperation on the broadest scale in the peace. But he stood on just those points which Wallace would abandon. Roosevelt would not consider the division of the world into spheres of influence, but insisted on trying to embrace the whole of it in a rule of law and freedom under the United Nations. He wrote into the Yalta Agreement those guarantees of free elections and free government for the 130 millions of Eastern Europe whom Wallace would now abandon; and Stalin signed the agreement.

Mr. Wallace would have done well if he had proposed as a beginning towards improving cooperation with Russia, that we return to that agreement which Roosevelt negotiated.

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Oxford Union Known as School for Premiers

By EVERETT LAWSON

The Oxford Union, nicknamed the "school for prime ministers", is appealing for funds. The debt was incurred when facilities were given free of charge to cadets during the war. The debating chamber is similar to that of the House of Commons. Women are not allowed on the floor but they can listen to the debates. The Union made history at the beginning of the war when they passed a resolution not to fight for King and Country. Past presidents and speakers include some of the most distinguished men in the history of British politics. With the war over and the political scene in full intellectual flood, we can expect fresh fireworks again.

London.

AFTER more than a hundred years of comparative wealth and opulence, the Oxford Union, proving-ground for Prime Ministers and barometer of what Britain will think tomorrow, is in debt. It has just put out an appeal for funds to meet a deficit running into £8,000 largely brought about by the facilities given free of charge to cadets in the war.

The Oxford Union is one of the most remarkable institutions in Britain. Time and again announcements made here by the leaders of young Britain, have gone out to influence world opinion and sometimes to make world history. Yet the actual home of the Union behind the famous Oxford Cornmarket, is a sedate Victorian affair which gives you no clue to the international impact of its debates.

The debating chamber is laid out on similar lines to the debating chamber in the House of Commons, but the rules for speaking are somewhat different. They do not mince matters at Oxford Union. They may believe in the decorative way of life but the rules and regulations come straight to the point. It may be true that whenever an honorable member holds the floor it is taboo for other members to chatter.

Yet the same honorable member is subjected to the most severe discipline. For instance, after ten minutes, the speaker has passed to him a large printed notice, visible to a considerable part of the audience, which simply says, "One minute left". Then comes a second notice, "Time".

For all that the suave and polished young gentlemen who take the floor to give the world the benefit of their advice are not easily intimidated, and if it so happens that they have not said all they want to say, then they have a pleasing habit of merely passing the notices back to the Treasurer or whoever else happens to be handy, and continuing to talk. Finally comes a third and even less equivocal notice . . ."You must sit down at once".

Only in very extreme circumstances will the President fall back on the ancient device of ringing the bell, and that is a last and awful warning.

Women Make Trouble

Women are not permitted on the floor of the house, but they can get tickets from their male friends for the gallery, and before now this has led to trouble. One young lady, whose name and reasons must remain anonymous, repeated in a quiet but firm voice throughout one speech, the simple word "Poppycock"! She was adroit enough to keep her voice low and only her immediate circle, all friends, heard the word very clearly, but it was taken up by a number of young gentlemen on the floor and there then followed some of the traditional rhythmic stamping which has brought many a speech to an abrupt end in the Union.

Of course, the biggest high-spot of recent years was the famous resolution that . . . "No member of this House will in any circumstances fight for King and Country . . ." Mr. Churchill told Major General Lord Mottistone, "The effect of the resolution was shattering on the Continent—shattering to our prestige . . . We have actual proof now that Mussolini was so affected by it that he definitely came to the conclusion Britain might be counted out . . ."

The names of the voters on this famous occasion are left to oblivion, but one of the two main speakers was eventually taken prisoner by the Japanese in the Far Eastern theatre.

What has not been given anywhere near the same publicity is the subsequent motions on similar situations passed by the Oxford Union. For instance, it condemned Munich by 320 votes to 266, and passed a vote of No Confidence in the Government. Then it proceeded to reverse the King and Country resolution.

Nor does the story stop there. For when the idea of conscription was first mooted, and a considerable part of the country hated the proposition, the Oxford Union passed another motion that . . . "this house welcomes conscription," by a majority of 97 votes.

Distinguished List

The list of past Presidents of the Union includes some of the most distinguished men in the history of British politics, and it was this which gave rise to its popular nickname—school for prime ministers. Gladstone, Asquith, Salisbury, Birkenhead, Lord Curzon and a dozen other names which are household words.

The list of speakers is even more impressive and takes in every kind and type from top-line poets to men like Bottomley. The day Bottomley arrived to address the Union, everything was prepared for a real showdown but he completely disarmed the undergraduates by a very modest opening . . .

"I have not had the advantages of the gentlemen sitting round me. My experience has been gained in the university of life. But in my proudest moments I never pictured myself standing here as a guest of the Oxford Union . . ."

Lord Birkenhead once remarked of the Union, "It may be a forcing ground for political talent, but it is also a playground for political games . . ." Yes, in many respects Oxford Union is the Parliament of young Britain, but the political games carry far more weight than anything else of their kind.

From year to year the power of the different parties in the Union varies widely, but today the Liberals are in the ascendant with the Tories close behind and the Labor Party last. Even so the President, Mr. C. A. R. Crosland, is a Socialist.

With the war well over, the political scene warming up and Oxford University in full intellectual flood again, we can expect some fresh fireworks from the Union at any moment now.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

There Are One or Two Holes in the Argument of Ex-Sec'y Wallace

By B. K. SANDWELL

NOTHING could be more admirable than Mr. Wallace's strong desire for peace and friendship with Russia, and nothing more friendly than his recognition of the Russian need for territorial security. Some of his criticisms of American foreign policy are not without validity, and there must be a good many Americans, not at all sympathetic to Communism, who share his unease about the American policy in regard to the atomic bomb and the commercial relations between the United States and the Soviet countries. Mr. Wallace's dismissal from office was not due to these criticisms, but to the obvious fact that he was trying to interfere with the work of a fellow-member of the Cabinet in a matter which was entirely within that fellow-member's province.

But with all this to be said in his favor, the fact remains that most of the effect of Mr. Wallace's speech and also of his letter to the President is extremely bad. We may pass over, as motivated by considerations of practical internal politics, his effort to represent the be-firm-with-Russia attitude as a mere slavish following of Great Britain. Twisting the lion's tail is always grand political material in most American constituencies, and it does happen that most of the areas in which the democracies are at present being firm with Russia are areas which used to be primarily the concern of Great Britain; they are now quite as much the concern of the United States, which has succeeded Great Britain as the dominant naval power of the world precisely as Russia has succeeded Germany as the dominant military power, and which has precisely the same interest as Britain in security of access to the world's main water passages.

But Mr. Wallace's main error is in his assumption that there are only two kinds of attitude which a dominant power like the United States can adopt towards another dominant power like Russia—the attitude which says that we are going to make war against you some time or other anyhow, and the attitude which says that we will never make war against you whatever you may do.

There is in actual fact a third attitude, an attitude which says that we will never make war against you as long as you conform to the principles of the United Nations, and we will accept the verdict of that organization as to whether you are conforming in any case in which you allow that organization to function, but when in our opinion you are not conforming to those principles, and when you are not allowing the organization to function to determine whether you are conforming, we will resist you and will call upon the other democracies to assist us in doing so.

Denounces Preparedness

That attitude Mr. Wallace not only ignores, but renders impossible by attacking the only conditions in which it can be adopted. For it is an attitude which can only be taken by a nation which is well prepared in a military sense, and Mr. Wallace denounces preparedness as an invitation to war. There must be no preparedness, he says, because it creates the appearance "that we are trying to build up a predominance of force to intimidate the rest of mankind". In his first statement on this point he refers only to the appearance, the impression created on the rest of the world; but he immediately and without admitting it slips over to the assumption that intimidation is not merely the impression produced outside but is the actual purpose of the preparedness, for he tells us that intimidation will not work, for three reasons, the chief being that "atomic warfare is cheap and easy" and several nations can carry it on, while no nation can effectually defend itself. Hence a policy of preparedness followed by several powerful nations, each having atomic bombs, "will inevitably result in a neurotic, fear-ridden, itching-trigger psychology in all the peoples of the world," with special detriment to the United States on account of its "wealth and vulnerability".

There is enough painful truth in this last consideration to give it a specious air of plausibility, which Mr. Wallace uses to drag in his most outrageous invention, the statement that, because of this danger attaching to the preparedness policy, there is a school of military thinkers who advocate a "preventive" war to be waged against Russia before she can develop an atomic bomb of her own. This is so preposterous, to anybody who knows anything of the extreme difficulty of getting American public opinion to approve of entry into any kind of a major war, however grave the provocation may be, that it will not be taken seriously by any informed people; but it will be taken seriously by those who are ready to believe that "international capitalism" has only to give the signal and the whole military force of the capitalist nations will be immediately hurled against Russia no matter how innocent her behavior at the moment may be.

Mr. Wallace's thesis is simply this, that war between Russia and the United States must never be permitted to happen, and that because it must never be permitted to happen no preparations must ever be made with a view to the possibility that it might happen, because the preparations themselves will increase the probability that it will happen. This is the identical pacifist argument which in the 'thirties so handicapped the preparations of Britain, the British Dominions and the United States that Germany was afforded a very promising prospect of winning her war (which was all the reason she needed for starting it), and the democracies were condemned to a conflict of five years and more before they could win it themselves. Mr. Wallace talks about "no lasting security in armaments" as if there were lasting security in lack of armaments; the truth is that there is no lasting security in anything except the reign of law among nations, and that we have not got so long as the United Nations is handicapped by the veto power and by the parent of the veto power, the unwillingness of the Russians to trust their case to a world authority in which Communism is in a minority.

In the meantime everything which diminishes the military effectiveness of the United States adds to the horror of the position in which the nations of Europe find themselves (and Canada finds herself also to the extent to which she is the outer defence of the United States against airborne attack), in that they are exposed to what Mr. Wallace correctly describes as "the immediate counter-measure" to any attack on Russia by the United States, namely "the prompt occupation of all continental Europe by the Red Army."

Canada's Interest

If the United States cuts down its war expenditures as Mr. Wallace urges, Russia may very well get the idea that she could win such a war even if the "occupation of all continental Europe by the Red Army" did bring the United States into the conflict; and Mr. Wallace's basic but never expressed assumption that Russia would never start such a war even if she were convinced that she could win it needs a lot of proving. Canada of course might not be promptly occupied by the Red Army, but she would certainly be promptly made the subject of air attack unless both she and the United States maintained a most scrupulous neutrality. And just what Canada and the United States would do *after* Russia has achieved "the prompt occupation of all continental Europe by the Red Army" it must be left for Mr. Wallace to suggest.

Mr. Wallace assumes in the clearest possible language that Russia *can* achieve "the prompt occupation of all continental Europe by the Red Army," but he deals only with the situation in which she does so as the result of a prior attack by the United States. That admission, that Russia can achieve such occupation, is the one really important thing in his whole argument. I do not feel at all disposed to contest it, and indeed I am prepared to go further and throw in the British Isles, including (whether they actually include it or not) the island containing Eire and Northern Ireland. If Russia can do this when attacked, she can do it when not attacked. If she can do it against the will of a United States which is strong enough to attack her, she can certainly do it equally well whether it be against the will or with the acquiescence of a United States which is either insufficiently strong or insufficiently resolute to attack her. The assumption that she will never exercise this power unless attacked by the United States seems to me entirely unsound. The only safe assumption is surely that she probably will not exercise it if she knows that the United States (1) will oppose her doing so, and (2) will be strong enough *ultimately* to drive her out from the territory which by a surprise attack she will have temporarily mastered. And that will need a pretty considerable strength—if Mr. Wallace's and my assumption is correct. It is not Russia that needs territorial security.

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Group Seeks Universal Highest Health Rate

By NELSON S. DOWD

As an observer representing the World Federation of Trade Unions at the World Health Conference held recently at Hunter College, New York City, Mr. Dowd has exceptional advantages for reviewing the proceedings. He is Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor and a veteran of the trade union movement in Canada.

Fifty member states of the U.N. sent delegates and twelve non-member states sent observers to the conference. The objective of the World Health Organization is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Sub-committees and an Interim Commission to operate until the first assembly of the W.H.O. were established. Dr. G. Brock Chisholm was made Executive Secretary of the Interim Health Commission, while Dr. T. C. Routley is a member of the Commission representing Canada.

AT A time when international conferences seem generally to be bogged down in discussions regarding procedure, and their objectives are almost forgotten, there is a great deal of encouragement in the fact that the World Health Conference, which concluded its meetings in July, was able to reach agreement on a constitution and to establish an Interim Health Commission which will carry on until the formal meeting of the World Health Organization at some time within the next twelve months.

The interest of the United Nations in the question of health apparently arose as an afterthought. At the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in June, 1945, an amendment was proposed by the delegation from Brazil to include the word "health" among the matters with which the United Nations' Charter was concerned. Article 13, dealing with the functions and powers of the General Assembly, states: "1 (b) The General Assembly shall initiate studies in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

It was further decided at that time that a General Conference should be convened for the purpose of establishing an International Health Organization. This resolution was referred to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which dealt with it on February 15, 1946, and established a Technical Preparatory Committee representing eighteen member states to draft proposals for a constitution and prepare an agenda for the conference.

Ground Prepared

The Technical Preparatory Committee met in Paris from March 18 to April 5, and drew up a statement of general principles to be used as a basis for a constitution. The chairman of the Preparatory Committee was Dr. René Sand, Technical Adviser to the Belgian Minister of Health, and the rapporteur was Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, then Deputy Minister of Health representing Canada. The Preparatory Committee did excellent work, especially in view of the fact that it was creating precedents in many respects. Its report was accepted by the Economic and Social Council at a meeting on May 27, and a sub-committee later recommended that invitations be extended to the governments of a number of countries which were not members of the United Nations to send observers to the Conference, and [illegible] similar invitations be sent to a [illegible]ber of international organiza[illegible]ested in public health. [illegible]ded the International Labor Organization, U.N.R.R.A., U.N.E.S.C.O., the International Bureau of Public Hygiene, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

When the World Health Conference met in New York on June 19, it had before it an agenda, a draft constitution, and various resolutions from the Preparatory Committee. At the opening session, the chair was taken by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India's representative on the Council. A message from President Truman was read by the Hon. J. G. Winant, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, who now represents the U.S. on the Economic and Social Council.

Addresses were also given by the Secretary General of the U.N.O., Mr. Trygve Lie, who pointed out that the World Health Organization would be the first "specialized agency" established under the San Francisco Charter by decision of the Economic and Social Council.

"Its establishment," he said, "will be the first of concrete steps in the broad and vital program which the United Nations is undertaking on behalf of all mankind."

A general committee, a drafting committee and five working committees were appointed. Another important committee dealt with rules and procedure.

League's Health Council

The Committee on Relationships with other Organizations was instructed also to consider proposals relating to the Interim Health Commission and the League of Nations Health Organization.

The chairman of the Conference was Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Services, and head of the American delegation. Fifty member-states of the U.N. sent delegations to the Conference, consisting for the most part of public health doctors and officers. Twelve non-members states sent observers. Canada was well represented by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Dr. G. B. Chisholm, Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. A. Groulx, Director of the Department of Health, City of Montreal; Dr. C. W. MacMillan, of McGill University, President of the Canadian Public Health Association, and Dr. T. C. Routley, General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association. The secretary of the delegation was Mr. Ernest Coté, of the Department of External Affairs.

Other notable members of delegations, in addition to those already mentioned, were the Hon. H. V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, Australia; Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health; Dr. André Cavaillon, Secretary-General of the Department of Public Health of France; Dr. Yves Biraud, of the League Health Organization; Dr. T. R. Ritchie, Director General of Health for New Zealand; Dr. H. S. Gear, Deputy Chief Health Officer of the Union of South Africa; Dr. L. I. Medved, Deputy Minister of Public Health for the U.S.S.R.; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. Special mention should be made of the exceptional services rendered to the Conference by Messrs. Ernest Coté of Canada, F.A. Vallat, Legal Adviser to the British Foreign Office, and D. V. Sandifer, Chief of the Division of International Organization Affairs of the U.S. State Department.

Although it might be assumed that there could be no serious disagreement with regard to the objectives of the World Health Organization, the adoption of a constitution for an international body of this kind nevertheless presented many difficulties. Political considerations could not be disregarded, especially in view of the existence of several organizations which were already functioning in the field.

It had been decided by the Preparatory Committee, and approved by the Economic and Social Council, that one single health organization should be established, and arrangements be made to absorb existing organizations. One of the most important of these was the International Office of Public Health. This had been established in December, 1907, by agreement between a number of governments, including those of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Subsequently a large number of other governments became members and this organization became in some respects the predecessor of the World Health Organization. Another body which had done important work in the Western hemisphere, was the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. Canada was not a member of this organization, but the U.S. and the South American Republics belonged to it.

A draft protocol was prepared, under which the governments signing the protocol agree that the duties and functions of the International Office of Public Health shall be performed by the World Health Organization or its interim commission. The protocol is to come into force when twenty governments who were parties to the agreement of 1907 have signed it. The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, which was established to carry on until the first Assembly of the World Health Organization, was authorized to arrange with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and other inter-governmental regional health organizations for the integration of these bodies with the World Health Organization.

Commission's Work

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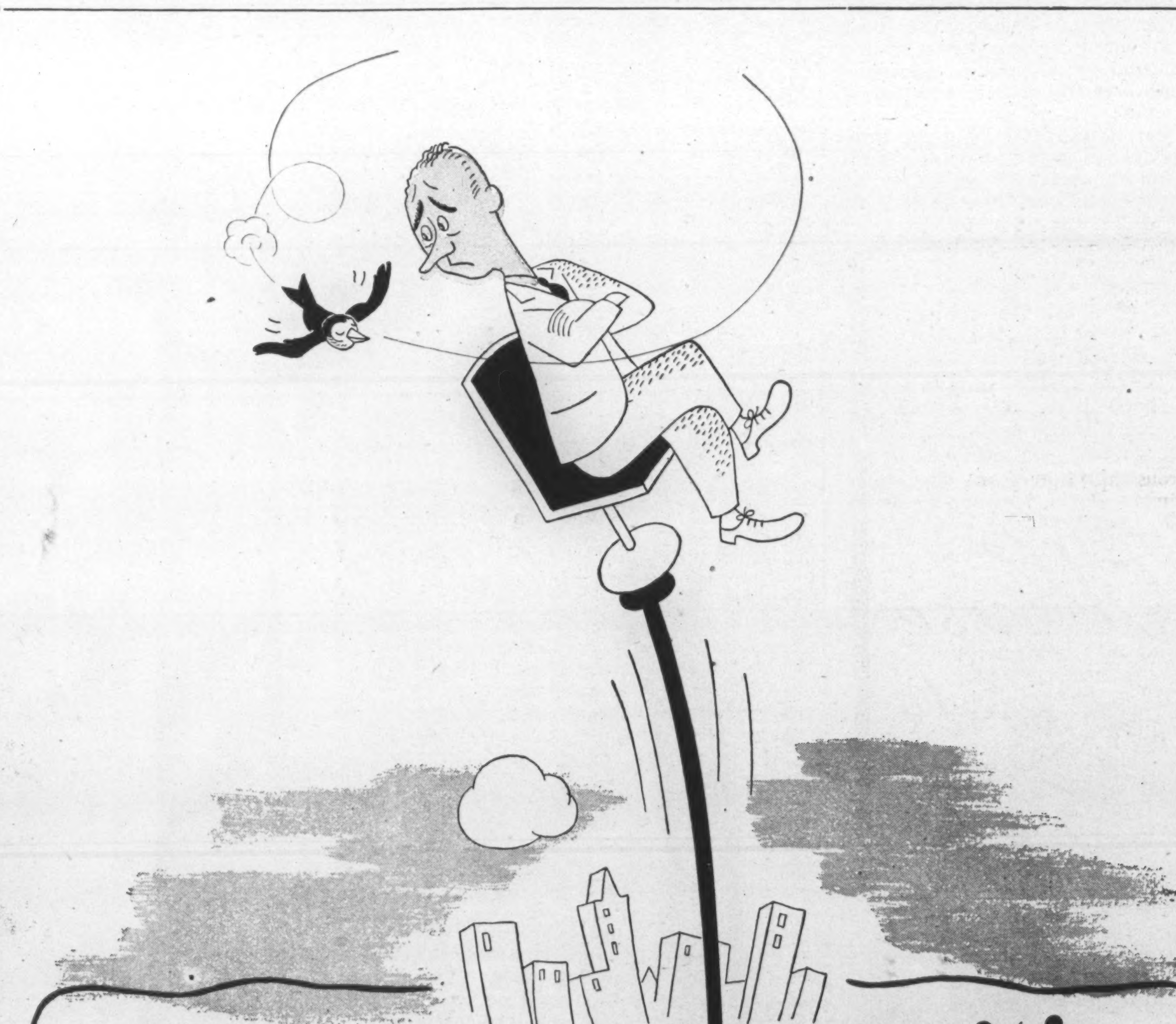

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British troops have rightly earned much publicity during the present disturbances in Palestine: they are doing a grand job. But the stay of any particular military unit in this storm centre of the Middle East is only temporary, and the men behind Britain's Mandate in the Holy Land —the men who are always on the spot, year in and year out, and on whom falls the heavy onus of making that Mandate work—are the men of the permanent police.

Charged with keeping peace in a country no larger than Wales, yet where disorder may have serious effects throughout the world, their work is more varied, arduous and adventurous than that of any civil police force in the world. It is small wonder that the standard demanded of recruits is high when one considers some of the jobs which fall to their daily lot.

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Functional Photography

Group Seeks Universal Highest Health Rate

By NELSON S. DOWD

As an observer representing the World Federation of Trade Unions at the World Health Conference held recently at Hunter College, New York City, Mr. Dowd has exceptional advantages for reviewing the proceedings. He is Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor and a veteran of the trade union movement in Canada.

Fifty member states of the U.N. sent delegates and twelve non-member states sent observers to the conference. The objective of the World Health Organization is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Sub-committees and an Interim Commission to operate until the first assembly of the W.H.O. were established. Dr. G. Brock Chisholm was made Executive Secretary of the Interim Health Commission, while Dr. T. C. Routley is a member of the Commission representing Canada.

AT A time when international conferences seem generally to be bogged down in discussions regarding procedure, and their objectives are almost forgotten, there is a great deal of encouragement in the fact that the World Health Conference, which concluded its meetings in July, was able to reach agreement on a constitution and to establish an Interim Health Commission which will carry on until the formal meeting of the World Health Organization at some time within the next twelve months.

The interest of the United Nations in the question of health apparently arose as an afterthought. At the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in June, 1945, an amendment was proposed by the delegation from Brazil to include the word "health" among the matters with which the United Nations' Charter was concerned. Article 13, dealing with the functions and powers of the General Assembly, states: "1 (b) The General Assembly shall initiate studies in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

It was further decided at that time that a General Conference should be convened for the purpose of establishing an International Health Organization. This resolution was referred to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which dealt with it on February 15, 1946, and established a Technical Preparatory Committee representing eighteen member states to draft proposals for a constitution and prepare an agenda for the conference.

Ground Prepared

The Technical Preparatory Committee met in Paris from March 18 to April 5, and drew up a statement of general principles to be used as a basis for a constitution. The chairman of the Preparatory Committee was Dr. René Sand, Technical Adviser to the Belgian Minister of Health, and the rapporteur was Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, then Deputy Minister of Health representing Canada. The Preparatory Committee did excellent work, especially in view of the fact that it was creating precedents in many respects. Its report was accepted by the Economic and Social Council at a meeting on May 27, and a sub-committee later recommended that invitations be extended to the governments of a number of countries which were not members of the United Nations to send observers to the Conference, and [illegible] similar invitations be sent to a [illegible] of international organiza[illegible]ested in public health. [illegible]ded the International Labor Organization, U.N.R.R.A., U.N.E.S.C.O., the International Bureau of Public Hygiene, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

When the World Health Conference met in New York on June 19, it had before it an agenda, a draft constitution, and various resolutions from the Preparatory Committee. At the opening session, the chair was taken by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India's representative on the Council. A message from President Truman was read by the Hon. J. G. Winant, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, who now represents the U.S. on the Economic and Social Council.

Addresses were also given by the Secretary General of the U.N.O., Mr. Trygve Lie, who pointed out that the World Health Organization would be the first "specialized agency" established under the San Francisco Charter by decision of the Economic and Social Council.

"Its establishment," he said, "will be the first of concrete steps in the broad and vital program which the United Nations is undertaking on behalf of all mankind."

A general committee, a drafting committee and five working committees were appointed. Another important committee dealt with rules and procedure.

League's Health Council

The Committee on Relationships with other Organizations was instructed also to consider proposals relating to the Interim Health Commission and the League of Nations Health Organization.

The chairman of the Conference was Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Services, and head of the American delegation. Fifty member-states of the U.N. sent delegations to the Conference, consisting for the most part of public health doctors and officers. Twelve non-members states sent observers. Canada was well represented by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Dr. G. B. Chisholm, Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. A. Groulx, Director of the Department of Health, City of Montreal; Dr. C. W. MacMillan, of McGill University, President of the Canadian Public Health Association, and Dr. T. C. Routley, General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association. The secretary of the delegation was Mr. Ernest Coté, of the Department of External Affairs.

Other notable members of delegations, in addition to those already mentioned, were the Hon. H. V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, Australia; Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health; Dr. André Cavaillon, Secretary-General of the Department of Public Health of France; Dr. Yves Biraud, of the League Health Organization; Dr. T. R. Ritchie, Director General of Health for New Zealand; Dr. H. S. Gear, Deputy Chief Health Officer of the Union of South Africa; Dr. L. I. Medved, Deputy Minister of Public Health for the U.S.S.R.; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. Special mention should be made of the exceptional services rendered to the Conference by Messrs. Ernest Coté of Canada, F.A. Vallat, Legal Adviser to the British Foreign Office, and D. V. Sandifer, Chief of the Division of International Organization Affairs of the U.S. State Department.

Although it might be assumed that there could be no serious disagreement with regard to the objectives of the World Health Organization, the adoption of a constitution for an international body of this kind nevertheless presented many difficulties. Political considerations could not be disregarded, especially in view of the existence of several organizations which were already functioning in the field.

It had been decided by the Preparatory Committee, and approved by the Economic and Social Council, that one single health organization should be established, and arrangements be made to absorb existing organizations. One of the most important of these was the International Office of Public Health. This had been established in December, 1907, by agreement between a number of governments, including those of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Subsequently a large number of other governments became members and this organization became in some respects the predecessor of the World Health Organization. Another body which had done important work in the Western hemisphere, was the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. Canada was not a member of this organization, but the U.S. and the South American Republics belonged to it.

A draft protocol was prepared, under which the governments signing the protocol agree that the duties and functions of the International Office of Public Health shall be performed by the World Health Organization or its interim commission. The protocol is to come into force when twenty governments who were parties to the agreement of 1907 have signed it. The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, which was established to carry on until the first Assembly of the World Health Organization, was authorized to arrange with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and other inter-governmental regional health organizations for the integration of these bodies with the World Health Organization.

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Functional Photography

Canada's Sea Fishing Zones Need Defining

By TOM REID

Last year the U.S. announced its determination to regulate and control high seas fishing areas contiguous to its territory. But Canada's position in the world of fishing has had no up-to-date defining. Meanwhile, fleets of various nations can fish the ocean for salmon that have come from our rivers and lakes.

This article urges Canada to reach an agreement with the U.S., to pool all scientific information on fishing and establish an International Commission to determine regulations for equitable fishing rights and conservation. The writer is M.P. for New Westminster.

THROUGHOUT the ages man has long—but mistakenly—regarded the sea as an inexhaustible food reserve, where everyone could reap without sowing. Contrary to public belief, the sea is not full of fish. Temperature, depth of the water and currents are all limiting factors in the range of fish and other forms of marine life.

Last September, President Truman by proclamation announced that the government had decided to regulate and control the fisheries on the high seas contiguous to U.S. territory. The order provided for the establishment of fishery conservation zones in contiguous areas for the sole benefit of U.S. nationals.

The new order also notified other countries: (1) that bounded zones would be set up in which the U.S. would regulate all fishing activities; (2) that it invited other nations to join with the U.S. in establishing fishing zones by agreement and in framing effective joint regulations.

Following the announcement Mexico decided to negotiate with other countries regarding offshore fisheries control off the coast of that country. Noting the action of these countries within the last year, Canada cannot very well ignore what has been done.

The exploitation of fisheries in the past hundred years, like that of other natural resources, has been largely influenced by factors which came with the industrial era. Power-driven fishing vessels, improvements in fishing gear and in methods of fishing, coupled with the discovery of refrigeration, have enabled fishermen of various nations to seek and exploit distant fishing grounds.

The great fisheries of the world have been developed primarily by the maritime nations of the Northern Hemisphere, and the abundant resources have been fished with great intensity. In pre-war years the estimated production of the commercial fisheries of the world, excluding whale products, totalled 37 billion pounds. Japan, the U.S. and Alaska, Soviet Russia and China are together responsible for about one-half of the world's production of fish. Japan, with one and one-half million of her people employed in the industry, before the war produced 22 per cent of the world's total. United States and Alaska came second with 11 per cent; then Russia, 9 per cent; and China, 7.9 per cent.

Canada's Position

Canada's position in the world's production of fish is tenth, with a total of only 3.3 per cent. The world's greatest fisheries are in the Northern Hemisphere. Of the 39 billion pounds of fish produced in the year 1942, 57 per cent came from North Pacific waters.

Conservation of the fisheries resources of the high seas is a complex subject, and the principles of international law regarding territorial waters and the high seas have been affecting sea fisheries since time immemorial. Although some nations have at times tried to give the Three Mile Limit the character of a general rule of international law, it has by no means any such standing. A number of states, some of them important in maritime affairs, such as Norway, Sweden, Russia, Italy and Portugal, do not accept it, but apply their own broader rights. International lawyers differ widely on what the limits of territorial waters are. Even Great Britain and the U.S. have not always been consistent regarding the Three Mile Limit principle and both countries have at times altered their views to suit some special occasion.

Sea Control

Years ago Russia extended her sea control to 12 miles from all her coasts bordering on the ocean. At one time Russia had forts as far south as San Francisco, and on September 16, 1821, the Emperor issued an imperial ukase, or order, declaring the entire west coast of America north of the 51st parallel as exclusively Russian territory. Foreign ships were prohibited from approaching within 100 miles of the North American Pacific shores.

But why should Canada be concerned about rights on the high seas and how can any controversy regarding International Law affect us or our economy?

Few countries are as fortunate as Canada in having their fisheries right at their back door. Most maritime nations must travel far afield for their supplies of fish. In the Atlantic, for example, there operate the fishing fleets of more than ten nations, many hundreds of miles from their own shores and far out in the open sea. The North Sea and Arctic Ocean, as well as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and Labrador, draw the fleets of more than a score of nations.

Canada has so far paid little attention to fishing on the high seas; nor has any effort been made by us to define the distance off our coasts as to what constitutes Canadian jurisdiction in the matter of fishery rights for protective purposes, with but one exception, that of the treaty with the United States covering halibut. In fact, we have scarcely lifted a finger to survey and explore the riches of our offshore fishing grounds, in which every nation at the present time could fish with impunity.

The importance of the industry to our economy can be seen by the following statistics: Total capital invested — $68 million; numbers employed — 82,000; marketed value of fish in 1945—$102 million. To preserve and protect this industry Canada has spent over $122 million.

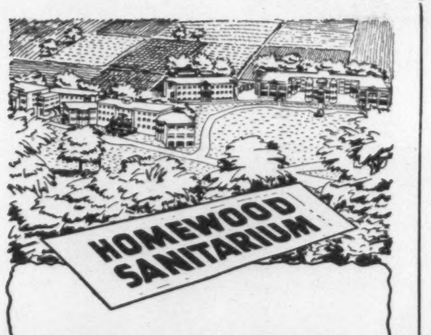
Principal Catches

At Canada's Pacific fisheries the principal catches are halibut, salmon, herring and cod. It is not generally known that the Pacific halibut fishery is the greatest in the world. More halibut is produced off the Canadian and American coasts, including Alaska, than produced in any other ocean or area of water in the world. Of the total world halibut production 56 per cent is caught by Canadian and American fishermen off our shores. Had it not been for the regulatory measures taken by both countries under a treaty, this fishery would today be largely non-existent.

In 1911, 56 million pounds were taken, but by 1930 unrestricted fishing had tumbled this to 20 million pounds. Since the treaty the total catch has increased annually—last year it amounted to over 50 million pounds—and will continue.

Canadian rivers and lakes provide the home and nursery of all species of salmon caught. After hatching they remain for a time in our lakes and rivers before going out to sea.

Off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of North America runs a shelf—the Continental Shelf. The waters over this shelf are in some places not over 100 feet deep. To this shelf of rock move the salmon from our rivers



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and lakes to play until they reach maturity and the time comes for them to return to complete their cycle of life. In the second, third or fourth year, depending on the variety, they return to lay their eggs in the gravel bars from whence they came. But while feeding on the shallow waters of the Continental Shelf, other countries could destroy them by intensive fishing.

Canada and the U.S. have a just and prior claim to these fish out in the open sea; except for Canada and the U.S. there might not be any salmon there at all. Both countries provide the home and nursery for them. Both countries regulate these fisheries in such a way as to not only preserve, but also to perpetuate them, expending large sums of money. It should not be forgotten that previous to the war these fisheries were invaded by the Japanese and so serious was it that there was at the time almost open warfare.

Mother Ships

Previous to the war Japan had been sending large fishing vessels, known as mother ships, on investigational and fishing excursions to various parts of the world. Some invaded Bristol Bay in Alaska. After much protesting by Washington to the Japanese government, the mother ships were recalled. Japan was not yet ready for war. President Truman's proclamation is to prevent this kind of thing taking place in the future.

Recent reports from Tokyo indicate a systematic campaign by the Japanese to break out of the fishing areas assigned to them since their surrender.

Just what part the Soviet will take in the fishing areas of the Pacific formerly controlled by the Japanese has not yet been made clear. In all likelihood Russia will take back from Japan the fishing areas and rights around Kamchatka which rights were forced from Russia following the Russian-Japanese war of 1911. Information has recently come from Moscow that Russia has set up two distinct Ministries of Fisheries, one for the Black and Caspian Sea areas, and the other for the Northern Pacific. Three countries, Russia, United States, and Canada have an equal stake in the potentialities of the North Pacific. All three countries have vital interest in how modernized mechanized methods of fishing will affect their respective territorial waters. But it should be remembered that all salmon found in the North Pacific ocean propagate in the rivers flowing into it from the hinterland of Russia, Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

International Commission

By reaching an agreement with the U.S. and Canada, a further step could then be taken jointly by both governments, looking towards the pooling of all the scientific information available, within all three countries. Later this could be followed by the establishment of an International Commission through which to assess all the facts upon which regulations should be based. The examples of the International Halibut Commission and the International Pacific Salmon Commission, both under joint control of the U.S. and Canada, point the way for us to make a valuable contribution to the greater objective embracing the entire North Pacific fisheries.

Here is an opportunity for Canada to show leadership in world affairs, by first joining with the U.S. in the offer of its proclamation and later moving forward with the U.S. in friendly discussions with Soviet Russia.

This may involve some change of policy in external affairs because of objection by Great Britain. But the cold fact remains that in so far as our offshore fisheries are concerned our interests in the matter are more closely allied with those of the U.S. Further, should there be any invasion of the fisheries, off either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, in which the U.S. becomes involved with any other nation, this country cannot very well remain neutral.

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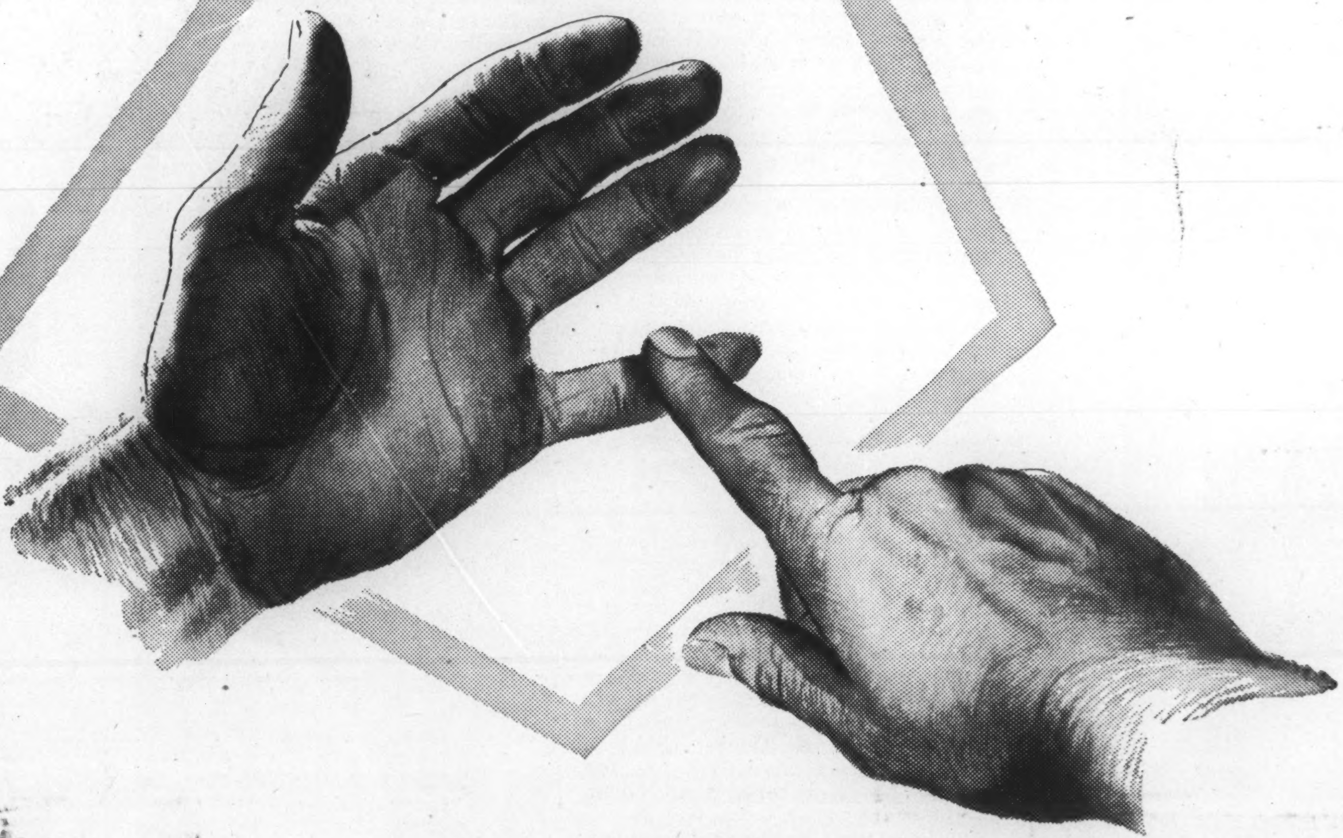

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3 Avoid black market purchases.
4 Keep up my insurance.
5 Build up my savings account.

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D88

SAVE FOR YOURSELF . . . AND YOU SAVE FOR CANADA

Buying Through V.L.A. Hard on the Nerves

By JOHN BELKNAP

It's hard enough to find a house for sale during the present shortage without added complications. That's the way the author of this article feels, after trying to buy a home in the country through the Veterans' Land Act. The present set-up of the V.L.A. is not geared to compete for the few places available, hence the Veteran is not getting the service he should have.

I HAD my life all planned. I was going to take advantage of the Veterans' Land Act, buy a small holding just outside the city, and enjoy the balance of my stay on this earth. No more stuffy apartments, no crowded cities, no street cars or busses . . . just a lovely home in the country, with dogs, and lots of room, and a car to drive in to the city and out again each night.

Even before I got on the boat to come home everything had been worked out. My wife had been instructed by mail to have several choice sites lined up for my inspection. Her exasperated comments on the housing shortage had been, I felt sure, grossly exaggerated.

My heart was full of good-fellowship and kindness toward the Government those first days at home. Particularly was I thankful for the V.L.A., and was wont to include them nightly in my prayers. What a fine idea, how wonderful for the returning veteran I breathed earnestly to my friends.

We started looking at places in the country and I was surprised to find that nearly everyone else seemed to be doing the same thing. Prices of farms within driving distance of the city had soared amazingly, their owners obviously under the impression that all city people were foolishly wealthy.

Before going too far I thought I had better check into the V.L.A. business, as I had heard rumors that they were not famous for speed in closing a deal. And I knew that if we suddenly found the place of our dreams we would want to move fairly fast. In fact it was almost imperative that we get out of our present place as soon as possible.

I dropped in at the V.L.A. office in Toronto to see how things were done and a courteous fellow explained the whole process. The property must contain half an acre, it must be in a low tax area, I mustn't make any down payment on it, I mustn't have anything to do with a real estate agent, and first of all I must get myself approved. It would take possibly six weeks to get approved, he pointed out, as there was a bottleneck in that department. Once that part was over the deal could be completed within two or three weeks. Of course they might assess it at less than the $5400 which was their outside limit, and they might even turn the whole thing down. No they couldn't look at it before the whole thing was put through the proper channels. Yes . . . after I was approved, and had found a desirable property I should go back and see them again.

I filled out a long form, gave the names of three reputable citizens, and went on with my house-hunting. After all, there was no hurry; I hadn't found a place anywhere.

For five weeks we looked, getting more and more depressed. Several people who had bought houses cautioned us about the V.L.A. They all said they had finally bought their houses without help from the V.L.A. It was the only way they could get any action.

Bottleneck

We began to wonder what we would say if we *did* run into something nice. The competition for houses was vicious, and it might be detrimental to your cause if you had to ask the man (a) to wait until you were approved, (b) to wait and see how much his place was valued at by the V.L.A., and (c) after it was valued, to see if you had enough ready cash to supply the balance. It would mean that the owner might have to hold the house two months before you could tell him whether or not you could buy it. It seemed rather doubtful that I'd come across such a warm-hearted character in these days of house-hunting. I began excluding the V.L.A. from my nightly prayers.

Meanwhile my three reputable friends all reported receiving documents in which they were charged to set down my worth and accomplishments, as well as some indication as to whether or not my wife was a help or a hindrance. They were all perfect gentlemen.

By this time I had heard a good many more stories of the V.L.A. and I was beginning to believe them. About 6 weeks had passed and I had received no word. Then came a note asking my wife and me to go before the examining board at 9.30 Tuesday morning. I was tempted to tear the notice into tiny shreds but let it hang around for a few days. Then, suddenly, all my dreams came to life again. We found exactly the place we wanted, and at a price we could afford.

We went before the examining board.

They were very nice, in fact the nicest people we met at the V.L.A. Six weeks had passed, and we were approved. Well, they didn't say we were, but they didn't say we weren't.

The next step was to put the deal through. The bottleneck was past, all was clear sailing. Within a month we would be comfortably settled.

If I set down the sequence of events in some detail it is for two reasons. First it may help some other individual buying through the V.L.A., and secondly it may throw some interesting light on a system which to me seems completely inadequate for present day needs. Where the fault lies is not the subject of this article, but obviously something is wrong. At the V.L.A. in Toronto I was treated sympathetically by some and rather abruptly by others. One man went out of his way to do what he could against what were apparently stifling odds.

Bear in mind, then, that six weeks had passed while I was being approved. That in itself seems an unnecessarily long period of time.

Then, after finding the house I was extremely fortunate in discovering the owner to be a sympathetic man who would wait for a month to see whether I could purchase the house through the V.L.A. I assured him definitely that I would buy the house some way . . . but still, he was willing to hold it a month for me. And I suspect not many owners would do that.

Caution—and Delay

Having been approved, and found a house, I asked what I should do next. I was given a form headed 'Owner's Offer To Sell" which the owner of the property must sign. In it he agreed to hold the house open for 30 days.

I then took that, along with a substantial cheque, to the V.L.A. and asked them how long before (a) the house would be assessed, and (b) the owner was paid off. They couldn't say when it would be assessed and they thought it would take two months before the cheque went through.

I pointed out that the house might be gone by then; it didn't matter. They would move as quickly as they could, but that was all.

The matter of the assessment is vitally important to the veteran because the whole deal hinges on that. If you count on receiving the full $5,400 dollars from the V.L.A. and only get $4,000 you must find the extra $1,400 somewhere. So every day, in fact every hour, is agony until the house is assessed. All your plans must wait, uneasily, until that ordeal is passed.

I had taken the cheque and the documents in on May 6. On May 13 I phoned the Regional Supervisor to see if he could give me any news of my case. He said to call back in a couple of days. I called back on the 15th. He had neglected to look up my case but left the phone to look into it. He told me my house hadn't been assessed yet. I knew that. I asked him when it might be assessed. He thought perhaps next week.

When your whole future life seems to hang in the balance, when several subsidiary deals are pending . . . giving notice, ordering materials, getting a moving company lined up, these delays could drive you crazy.

I was a little petulant. I pointed out that I had started my application back in March, and here, on May 15 I wasn't much farther ahead.

The V.L.A. man told me, rather waspishly, that I was very lucky indeed to be as far ahead as I was.

Had I been operating solely on the V.L.A. basis I would not have been able to tell the owner whether or not I could buy his house as late as May 28. I had seen it in late April. No ordinary man is going to wait a month before you tell him whether or not you will buy his house.

By this time it was obvious that the V.L.A. couldn't complete the deal within the stated time . . . 30 days. I'd have lost it, except for one thing. A friend heard about my difficulties and bought the house himself . . . then offered it back to me through the V.L.A. again. I was then able to wait until the deal was satisfactorily completed; but there aren't many men around who are able to, or who would, make such a kindly gesture.

All in all, if you find a house you really like and want the safest thing would be to get it through private financing, so that you're sure of having it. Then try the V.L.A. after. Or have secondary financing lined up and ready in case the V.L.A. deal falls through. The V.L.A. will, I know, take an exceedingly dubious view of this advice. They advise caution and point to the thousands of dollars they've saved unwary veterans. There's no record of the houses lost through too much caution.

tax economies

From the point of view of estate planning, the most important of the amendments made last April to the Ontario Succession Duty Act, was the exemption of gifts from Provincial Succession Duty, if made *more than five years prior to death.* A gift of some part of your estate, if practical and desirable, through a trust set up during your lifetime, is one of the methods by which you may effect substantial savings in the succession duties payable on the final settlement of your estate; in addition to conferring immediate benefits and a measure of continuing security on your beneficiaries. We invite you to consult our estates planning service.

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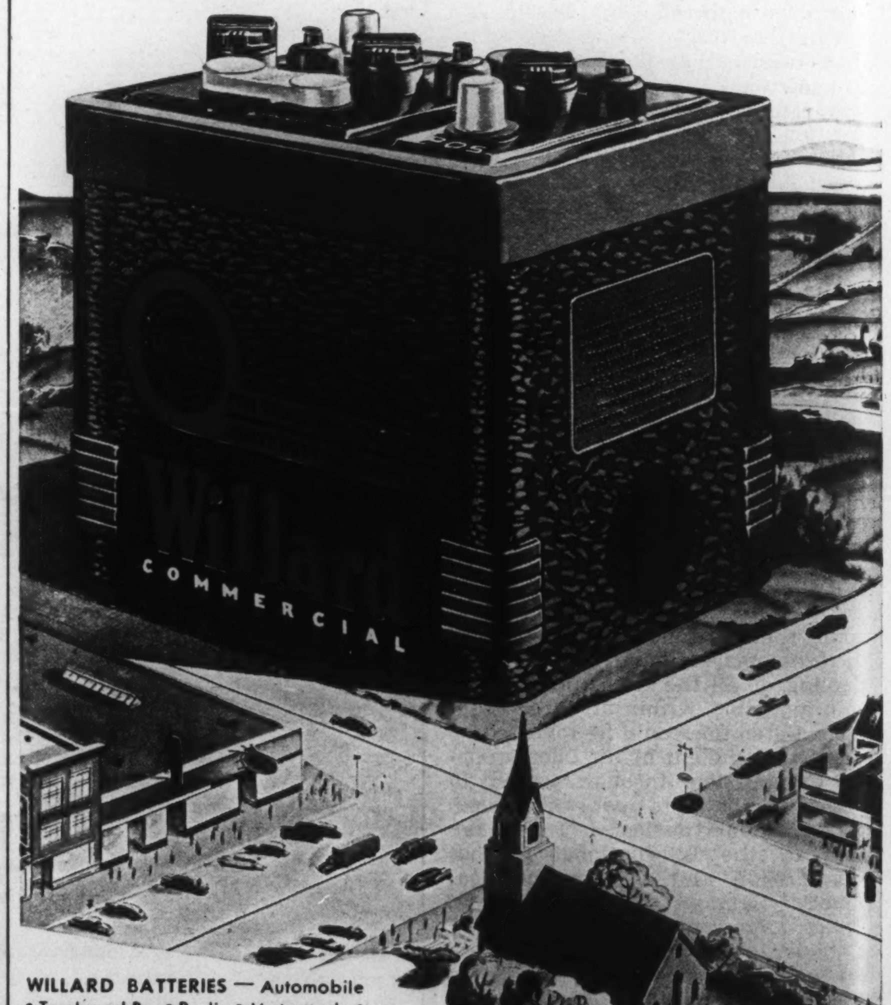

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VERSE OF TODAY

The Rambling Scientist

A WALK is never aimless; he who strolls
Without a destination
Has time to mark the wayside life
In true relation.
The mold that grew beside the Fleming path
Could halt an epidemic.
To profit most, research should be
Ad hoc, but academic.

My dog in his exuberant forays
Has come and gone;
Impatient at my stolid pace
He barks me on.
Imagination, slipt the leash, bounds far ahead
Of how and why;
The hunch, the guess, relieve my plod
To verify.

How many hundred paces to another vantage point?
How many tests,
Repetitive, will prove hypotheses
The first suggests?
There's comfort in statistics — fifty cats
Then fifty more—
Fortuity could give the same result
Once in a score.

I was a pioneer, until I reached
The river's side.
The pile of rocks, the ashes of a fire,
Postpone my pride.
The world acclaims the men who find
The undiscovered tracts;
How often have I blazed a trail
To oft-recorded facts.

A miracle that hemlock, on the naked rock,
Can live and grow;
The roots are based on leaves that fell
So many lives ago.
I know more than Newton, can argue with Pasteur
And yet with deference;
My roots are based on libraried stores
Of reference on reference.

My mind is not my own, a pseudopod
Of classic minds
The Mind, that in my gropings some
Fulfillment finds,
One single Mind of Science, here and in
Elysium,
One pulsing, huge, co-ordinate
Syncytium.

ALAN C. BURTON

• •

NIGHT, THE OLD FISHERMAN

NIGHT, the old fisherman,
sits at peace
alone on the rim of the world
serenely stitching a thousand stars
into a net unfurled.

Then placing the glittering
mesh on board
he quietly sails into space
strong hands steady, and eyes alight
with the setting sun on his face.

With a pipe in his mouth
and a laugh in his beard
he sits, great legs astride,
and gently with infinite relish
lets his net go over the side.

Now do but look!—
not on earth, but to heaven
and glimpse a blessed thing,
that monstrous net, alight with stars,
closing the whole world in.

ANN FOSTER

• •

SCHOLAR

YOU spent this day—this beautiful day!—
Among your books.
While the winds called,
And little lanes of loveliness
Led from town into fragrant woodlands,
You bent solemnly above
A collection of erudite words
Between unyielding covers.
It was a desecration
To prefer the dead to the living,
The past to the present.

What shall it profit a man indeed
If he gain the world's store of knowledge
And lose his own soul?
There is knowledge in stream and star,
In sunlight and shade,
A knowledge more immediate and profound
Than ancient scholars can teach.
And while you frown above your dusty volumes,
Beyond your unused windows
Autumn blazes unseen
Into the whiteness of winter.

Do you not fear that frost
Will enter your heart,
And ice will harden your veins,
Replacing the warm blood
Which should be leading you
Away from your stone tower
Into Nature's school-room?

For you passed this day—
This beautiful day!—
Among your books.

CLARA BERNHARDT

• •

POCKET PIECE

THIS love is like a lucky piece,
A little clear stone;
I take it out and dream on it
When I am alone.

Here is a day, a lovely day
And a long Autumn walk—
And here is a night . . . firelight . . .
And good talk!

Tucked inside my pocket
Your love is like a charm—
It companies my being
And stands against all harm.

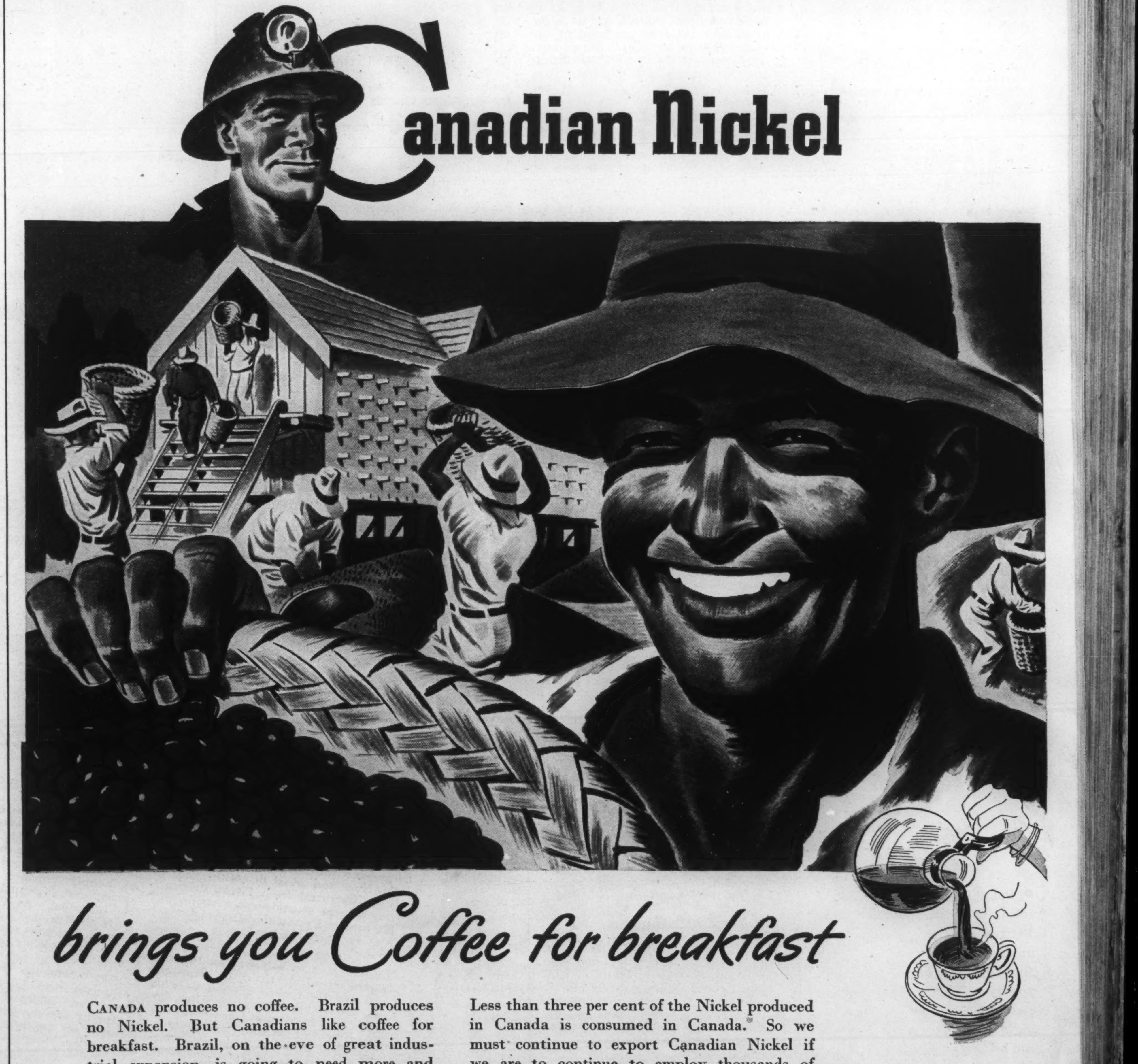
MONA GOULD

• •

SILVER BIRCHES

ALONE, exposed, they stand on this bare slope,
Three sisters, their white arms outspread
Above the stony bed
Where, once, a stream ran chattering.
Unstirred through cloudless days they lean,
Save when a ghost-like breeze, in passing,
Touches their loosened hair of shining green.

FLORENCE WESTACOTT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Canada cannot keep on importing goods from other lands unless Canadian goods are exported.

Less than three per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is consumed in Canada. So we must continue to export Canadian Nickel if we are to continue to employ thousands of Canadians in the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries, and other thousands who produce the lumber, power, steel, machinery and supplies used by the Canadian Nickel industry.

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LONDON LETTER

Coal Minister's Soft Words Will Not Keep Britain Very Warm

By P. O'D.

London.

THE further we get into nationalization of the coal industry, the lower falls its output of coal. The latest figures, as given by the Minister of Fuel himself, show that coal stocks at the beginning of the winter are likely to be 5,000,000 tons below the safety limit. This means that, not only may a great number of citizens have to shiver in their heatless homes, but that many industrial plants may have to be closed down.

Mr. Shinwell goes on to talk of a better atmosphere in the industry consequent on nationalization — by way of raising our hopes! But I doubt whether even Socialists are very much impressed by that sort of assurance. All the indications are that, once the miners have been raised to the dignity of government employees, they are much more likely to turn up in Anthony Eden hats, black coats and striped trousers, carrying little black bags, and refusing to do anything that dirties their hands.

As a result of the grim prospects for coal supplies, many industrialists are going over to oil-burning, or seriously considering it. And the Government is encouraging them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is taking the tax off imported fuel oil, and assistance has been promised to industrialists making the change. Even so, the conversion will be a very slow and expensive process.

The supplies of fuel-oil are much more limited than those of coal. An additional 2,000,000 tons a year is the most that could be expected in the immediate future, says an expert; and that is equal only to 3,500,000 tons of coal. Industry in this country uses 50,000,000 tons of coal a year for steam-raising alone.

The industrial progress and prosperity of this country have been founded largely on plentiful supplies of cheap coal. In a few years time, with the reorganization and modernization of the industry, coal may become plentiful again—or so one hopes. But it is not likely ever again to be cheap. Experts are even talking of £5 a ton as a basic price. Under such a handicap the prospects of British industry recovering and holding its place in the markets of the world are certainly not bright.

Rubber Promises

Motorists and golfers are both being promised that, if they are really good and use up the nasty synthetic stuff without too much grumbling, they will soon get some nice fresh rubber. But it is likely to be quite a while yet before one can order either a new tire or a golf-ball with any assurance of getting it right away. The rubber situation has greatly improved in the last few months, but the export market is always waiting to gobble up everything that can be spared.

The best you can get for your car at present in the way of tires are "retreads" — you're lucky to get even those.

The same applies to golf balls. They also are remakes of old ones, and you can't really tell what they will do even when you hit them fair and square. They may go off your club like a stone or like a lump of plasticine. They may burst. I accidentally stepped on one the other day. It flattened out like a "drop scone," and it stayed flat. All it needed was a bit of butter and jam to look quite edible.

Hope springs eternal, and a promise is a promise, and one of these days we may be able to walk into the "pro's" shop and say, "I'll have a dozen of those"—and get them. But the wise golfer will wait until he sees them on the shelf before he discards the cut and battered veterans of many a hard-fought round with which he still plays. The present Government is likely to turn rather a deaf ear to the sufferings of those who spend the day "runnin' aroun' wi' a bag of sticks after a wee bit ba'."

The King's Champion

Mr. Frank Scaman Dymoke—just plain "Mr.," you will note—who died recently at Scrivelsby Court in Lincolnshire, held what is surely one of the queerest, oldest, and most picturesque offices existing even in this land of quaint feudal survivals. He was the "King's Champion and Standard Bearer of England".

It was Mr. Dymoke's romantic duty to ride in full armor "upon a good war-horse" into Westminster Hall during the Coronation banquet, and challenge any caitiff knave who should venture to impugn the new King's right to the Throne. Unfortunately, no one ever did. I don't know if it would have been up to the Champion to set about him there and then among the tables, but it seems a pleasant idea.

Sad to relate, even the riding into the Hall has been abolished. Not since the Coronation of George IV has the full ceremonial been performed. Since then the King's Champion has merely borne the Royal Standard in Westminster Abbey.

His family have been King's Champions ever since the days of Richard II, in succession by marriage to the Marmions, who had held the office under the Conqueror—and even before, for they had been hereditary Champions of Normandy. That is a tradition not lightly to be curtailed, but lance and battle-axe do seem a little old-fashioned in these days of the atom-bomb.

An Old Railwayman

Sir Frederick Burrows, the new Labor Governor of Bengal, has been having a very busy and difficult time, now that Hindus and Moslems are expressing their appreciation of the blessings of Democracy with stones and broken bottles and spiked bludgeons. But apparently he is proving quite equal to his arduous task. He is a large, shrewd, imperturbable man, who has handled a lot of difficult jobs in his time. For some years he was president of the National Union of Railwaymen. During the 1914 war he was a sergeant-major in the Grenadier Guards. It should have been good training.

A story is being told of him which illustrates his sense of humor and his complete lack of "side". There was, it seems, a certain amount of trepidation in official circles in Bombay as to how a Labor man might behave in a position of such dignity and importance which had been held by so many gentlemen of large means and high social standing. Sir Frederick acknowledged the contrast with a cheerful frankness. He was not at all ashamed of being an old railwayman.

"As you are all aware," he said in one of his early speeches, "my predecessors were gentlemen who spent a great deal of their time shootin' and 'untin'. Well, I have spent most of mine 'ootin' and shuntin'."

They took him to their hearts. And he has ever since been proving what a wise choice Mr. Attlee made in appointing him.

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Argosies of *Prosperity*

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago when Confederation Life Association was founded, Canada's trade and commerce was a very small affair. Apart from lumber mills, factories were few and far between. Clothing, furniture and most domestic goods were imported from Great Britain. Department stores were a vision of the future. Export trade as we know it today hardly existed.

Canada is now a leader among the world's trading nations. Imports and exports ranked second only to the United States during the war years. In peace times Canada ranked fourth or fifth in total world trade. Canada is now the largest exporter of wheat and newsprint, lumber, fish, aluminum and nickel, and base metals.

As Canada's trade expanded, Confederation Life Association, which was founded in 1871, kept pace with it and carried the benefits of life insurance to hundreds of thousands of people engaged in industrial, agricultural, mercantile and commercial pursuits. As Canada's export trade increased, Confederation Life also exported the security and stability of its policies to Great Britain, West Indies, Central and South America and the United States.

Confederation Life Association is now an international institution, proudly serving succeeding generations of policyholders in many countries.

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Association

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Young People's Programs Are Not All Blood, Thunder and Jive

By JOHN L. WATSON

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Yes, export trade is a tonic that will enrich the constitution of this country, provide outlets for our gigantic industrial machine and help to maintain wages and employment throughout the Dominion.

And today, Canada faces its greatest opportunity in history to expand exports. All the world's a market for Canadian manufacturers. With Canada's name, Canada's ways and Canada's products now made familiar everywhere by our Foreign Trade Service, our travellers and our armed forces wherever they have served, export trade can be turned into the most powerful and vitalizing single influence on Canada's prosperity.

Weston's, a Canadian institution of world-wide scope and service, realizes the importance of export trade to Canada and its citizens. In keeping with Canada's home requirements, an even greater development of world demand is planned for the products of this all-Canadian organization.

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Weston's SODA BISCUITS English Quality BISCUITS BREAD and CAKES

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LONDON LETTER

Coal Minister's Soft Words Will Not Keep Britain Very Warm

By P. O'D.

London.

THE further we get into nationalization of the coal industry, the lower falls its output of coal. The latest figures, as given by the Minister of Fuel himself, show that coal stocks at the beginning of the winter are likely to be 5,000,000 tons below the safety limit. This means that, not only may a great number of citizens have to shiver in their heatless homes, but that many industrial plants may have to be closed down.

Mr. Shinwell goes on to talk of a better atmosphere in the industry consequent on nationalization — by way of raising our hopes! But I doubt whether even Socialists are very much impressed by that sort of assurance. All the indications are that, once the miners have been raised to the dignity of government employees, they are much more likely to turn up in Anthony Eden hats, black coats and striped trousers, carrying little black bags, and refusing to do anything that dirties their hands.

As a result of the grim prospects for coal supplies, many industrialists are going over to oil-burning, or seriously considering it. And the Government is encouraging them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is taking the tax off imported fuel oil, and assistance has been promised to industrialists making the change. Even so, the conversion will be a very slow and expensive process.

The supplies of fuel-oil are much more limited than those of coal. An additional 2,000,000 tons a year is the most that could be expected in the immediate future, says an expert; and that is equal only to 3,500,000 tons of coal. Industry in this country uses 50,000,000 tons of coal a year for steam-raising alone.

The industrial progress and prosperity of this country have been founded largely on plentiful supplies of cheap coal. In a few years time, with the reorganization and modernization of the industry, coal may become plentiful again—or so one hopes. But it is not likely ever again to be cheap. Experts are even talking of £5 a ton as a basic price. Under such a handicap the prospects of British industry recovering and holding its place in the markets of the world are certainly not bright.

Rubber Promises

Motorists and golfers are both being promised that, if they are really good and use up the nasty synthetic stuff without too much grumbling, they will soon get some nice fresh rubber. But it is likely to be quite a while yet before one can order either a new tire or a golf-ball with any assurance of getting it right away. The rubber situation has greatly improved in the last few months, but the export market is always waiting to gobble up everything that can be spared.

The best you can get for your car at present in the way of tires are "retreads" — you're lucky to get even those.

The same applies to golf balls. They also are remakes of old ones, and you can't really tell what they will do. even when you hit them fair and square. They may go off your club like a stone or like a lump of plasticine. They may burst. I accidentally stepped on one the other day. It flattened out like a "drop scone," and it stayed flat. All it needed was a bit of butter and jam to look quite edible.

Hope springs eternal, and a promise is a promise, and one of these days we may be able to walk into the "pro's" shop and say, "I'll have a dozen of those"—and get them. But the wise golfer will wait until he sees them on the shelf before he discards the cut and battered veterans of many a hard-fought round with which he still plays. The present Government is likely to turn rather a deaf ear to the sufferings of those who spend the day "runnin' aroun' wi' a bag of sticks after a wee bit ba'."

The King's Champion

Mr. Frank Scaman Dymoke—just plain "Mr.," you will note—who died recently at Scrivelsby Court in Lincolnshire, held what is surely one of the queerest, oldest, and most picturesque offices existing even in this land of quaint feudal survivals. He was the "King's Champion and Standard Bearer of England".

It was Mr. Dymoke's romantic duty to ride in full armor "upon a good war-horse" into Westminster Hall during the Coronation banquet, and challenge any caitiff knave who should venture to impugn the new King's right to the Throne. Unfortunately, no one ever did. I don't know if it would have been up to the Champion to set about him there and then among the tables, but it seems a pleasant idea.

Sad to relate, even the riding into the Hall has been abolished. Not since the Coronation of George IV has the full ceremonial been performed. Since then the King's Champion has merely borne the Royal Standard in Westminster Abbey.

His family have been King's Champions ever since the days of Richard II, in succession by marriage to the Marmions, who had held the office under the Conqueror—and even before, for they had been hereditary Champions of Normandy. That is a tradition not lightly to be curtailed, but lance and battle-axe do seem a little old-fashioned in these days of the atom-bomb.

An Old Railwayman

Sir Frederick Burrows, the new Labor Governor of Bengal, has been having a very busy and difficult time, now that Hindus and Moslems are expressing their appreciation of the blessings of Democracy with stones and broken bottles and spiked bludgeons. But apparently he is proving quite equal to his arduous task. He is a large, shrewd, imperturbable man, who has handled a lot of difficult jobs in his time. For some years he was president of the National Union of Railwaymen. During the 1914 war he was a sergeant-major in the Grenadier Guards. It should have been good training.

A story is being told of him which illustrates his sense of humor and his complete lack of "side". There was, it seems, a certain amount of trepidation in official circles in Bombay as to how a Labor man might behave in a position of such dignity and importance which had been held by so many gentlemen of large means and high social standing. Sir Frederick acknowledged the contrast with a cheerful frankness. He was not at all ashamed of being an old railwayman.

"As you are all aware," he said in one of his early speeches, "my predecessors were gentlemen who spent a great deal of their time shootin' and 'untin'. Well, I have spent most of mine 'ootin' and shuntin'."

They took him to their hearts. And he has ever since been proving what a wise choice Mr. Attlee made in appointing him.

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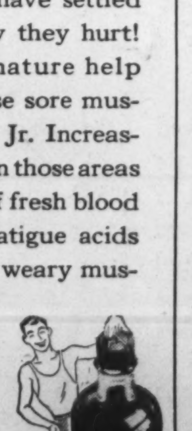

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Headmaster
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS

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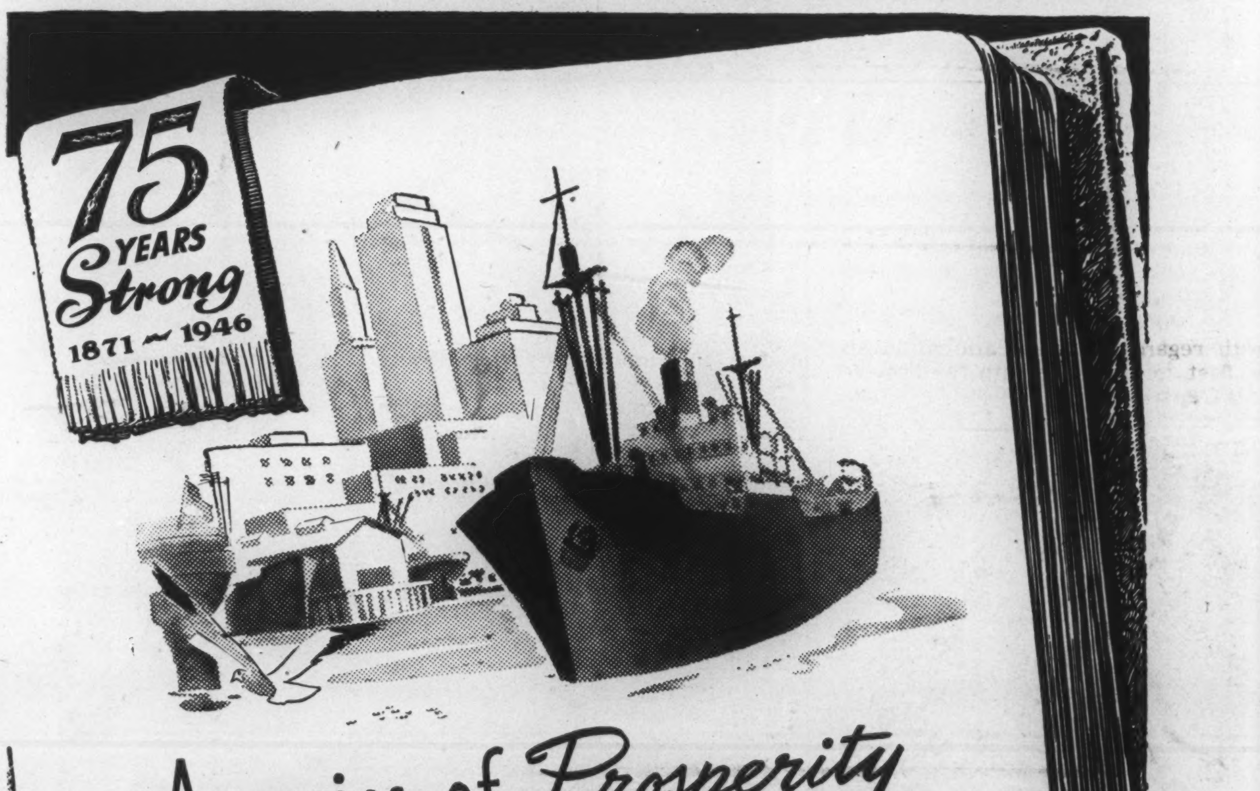

Argosies of *Prosperity*

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago when Confederation Life Association was founded, Canada's trade and commerce was a very small affair. Apart from lumber mills, factories were few and far between. Clothing, furniture and most domestic goods were imported from Great Britain. Department stores were a vision of the future. Export trade as we know it today hardly existed.

Canada is now a leader among the world's trading nations. Imports and exports ranked second only to the United States during the war years. In peace times Canada ranked fourth or fifth in total world trade. Canada is now the largest exporter of wheat and newsprint, lumber, fish, aluminum and nickel, and base metals.

As Canada's trade expanded, Confederation Life Association, which was founded in 1871, kept pace with it and carried the benefits of life insurance to hundreds of thousands of people engaged in industrial, agricultural, mercantile and commercial pursuits. As Canada's export trade increased, Confederation Life also exported the security and stability of its policies to Great Britain, West Indies, Central and South America and the United States.

Confederation Life Association is now an international institution, proudly serving succeeding generations of policyholders in many countries.

Before you insure consult—

Confederation Life
Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Mr. Louis Adamic Imagines What Mr. Churchill Was Thinking

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE, by Louis Adamic. (Musson, $3.00.)

IT IS hard in these days to write anything morally shocking; it has been done. But there are other codes than the moral one. In London, for example, there is an understanding among mandarins that the talk at a private dinner is "off the record." Opponents in Parliament or in high business are, if not friends, at least gentlemen, over the walnuts and wine. And as they come down the front steps—the rain on their top-hats—they resolutely forget everything that has been said.

It is not so much a forgetting as a memory deferred. Perhaps in the far future when the differences and the protagonists are equally dead, one of the younger among-those-presents on the Occasion may publish his diary, even as Creevy did so many years ago—to entertain the next generation.

Louis Adamic, who was born in a part of Austria now within the borders of Yugoslavia, is a brilliant American author. His book "Two Way Passage" brought him and his wife an invitation to dine at the White House. The theme of the book was a plea for the United States to make use of the various European blocks within the Republic to "put over" democracy abroad in the post-war period. Mr. Adamic saw little or no hope in the British influence and the wishful thought that the Empire was a pitiable ruin perhaps colored his opinions.

Then at the dinner there was a fellow-guest; one Winston Spencer Churchill, "a Tory of the Tories" who said little but gave Mr. Adamic an opportunity to imagine what the P.M. was thinking. The story of the dinner and the following concert is charming. The manners of the author—table as well as literary—are polished and serene but his taste in publishing is questionable. True Mr. Roosevelt is dead, but Mr. Churchill is alive. And this was a private dinner.

Besides, enough wedges have been driven to separate Great Britain and the United States. Another was hardly necessary.

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Variety of Four

By W. S. MILNE

BOTTLE'S PATH, by T. F. Powys. (Oxford; $2.50.)

SAPLINGS, by Noel Streatfeild. (Collins; $2.75.)

OUR OWN KIND, by Edward McSorley. (Musson; $3.00.)

TALE OF THE TWAIN, by Sam Constantino, Jr. (Musson; $3.00.)

THOSE who prize **Mr. Weston's Good Wine** will welcome **Bottle's Path**, a collection of eleven short stories by the same author. In these they will find the same delicately contrived limpidity of style, the same fantastic, occult, and pervasive allegory, the same sensuous, earthy savor, the same paradoxical innocence of over-ripe sophistication. Mr. Powys's parables of village life, with their wicked old women and mad clergymen, their mysterious pedlars and ardent maidens, their preoccupation with the delights of the senses and their glorification of the grave as nature's best gift, are not everyone's fare, but they will weave a spell of lovely words over anyone sensitive to the beauty and magic of delicate prose.

MUCH more obvious in its appeal, but written with sound craftsmanship and a fine sense of character, is Noel Streatfeild's **Saplings.** This is a novel of war-time England, in which is depicted one of the less obvious, but none the less real, tragedies of the struggle. It deals with a family of four children, with an understanding father and a vain and silly mother. The father is killed in an air raid, and the book goes on to picture the ways in which the children, deprived of security and shifted about to new schools and various uncles and aunts, react emotionally to the strange new world without tranquillity into which the war has forced them. The boys and girls of the story are very real, and the reader is made, almost too uncomfortably, to share their shattering feelings of loss and instability.

CHILDHOOD is again the theme of **Our Own Kind.** It is the story of an Irish-American boy, an orphan, brought up by his grandfather, who works in a foundry in Providence, Rhode Island. It follows the usual pattern of this type of story, but with two important differences. The story stops while the boy is still at school, and we are spared the customary episodes of adolescent sex-awakening. The book depends for its interest mainly on its depiction, with kindliness and salty humor, of the lives of a lower-class Irish Catholic family and its neighbors in the semi-slums of a modern American city. Well-done, but neither memorable nor important.

I SUSPECT that **Tale of the Twain** may be really important. It is a story about Japanese and Americans, and tries to show how intrinsically decent folk on both sides of the Pacific come to misunderstand and suspect and hate each other. It shows the working of the Japanese thought-police, and follows the results of their efforts. Incidentally, its tone serves to remind us, by contrast, of the one-sidedness of our own views in the matter of Canadian Japanese. In spite of some rather slipshod writing here and there, this is a book that should be widely read and discussed. In case I have given the impression that this is mainly a piece of special pleading, I must add that it is a love-story too, with romance and adventure generously supplied. That it is also a book of ideas worth thinking about should not be held against it.

For Small Persons

ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES, adapted by Lillian Day, illustrated by John Taylor. (Collins, $2.50.)

THIS is a picture book in radiant color and fanciful, humorous drawing, presenting all the characters that brought life and vigor to the well-remembered tales. The text of each story is a condensation, but admirably done.

THE ADVENTURES OF OLLE, written and illustrated by Dette. (Collins, $1.25.)

A SWEDISH story of the little boy who dreamed that his toy automobile had become a real one which took him away to many foreign lands. How he found a little black boy called Bibo and a most friendly lion. The illustrations are unique in grace and humor.

NIBBLES AND ME, written and illustrated by Elizabeth Taylor. (Collins, $1.25.)

THE author of this is the thirteen-year-old movie actress starred in "National Velvet," and Nibbles is a pet chipmunk. It carries odors of the publicity office, but is not uninteresting.

ANYONE CAN DRAW ANIMALS, by Arthur Zaidenberg. (Pitman, $3.50.)

ONE of the most eminent of American artists presents in these 170 quarto pages a rich assortment of crayon sketches of animals of all sorts, domestic and wild, together with a too hopeful array of hints to would-be artists. The book is fascinating to young and old alike. But one fears that the little boy who gets hold of it in the early evening will be put to bed only by force.

ALPHABET BOOK by Jo Salwen. (Oxford, $1.50.)

IT IS doubtful if a series of pictures showing children as jointed dolls will satisfy the literal-minded four-year-old.

Incomparable Mark

THE PORTABLE MARK TWAIN, edited by Bernard De Voto. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THE intelligence of the editor is proved by the fact that he included the whole of **Huckleberry Finn.** Indeed if he had been limited in space this one tale would have sufficed to reveal the whole spirit of the author; his furious zest for living, his hatred and pity, his love for the oppressed, his genius in characterization and dramatic writing, his blistering irony. No one else so fully and tersely described the state of public opinion in slavery times. "'Anyone hurt?' 'No, ma'm. Killed a nigger'." No one else, in poetry or prose, so well described the "feeling" of the Mississippi.

So **Huck** had to be included, complete. From **Old Times on the Mississippi** there are longish extracts, properly so. And it is a pleasure to find Jim Baker's Bluejay Yarn from **A Tramp Abroad,** and a raft of letters. One regrets the omission of the essay on the German Language, from the appendix of **A Tramp Abroad,** where the author labors over the translation of "The bird is waiting in the blacksmith shop on account of the rain."

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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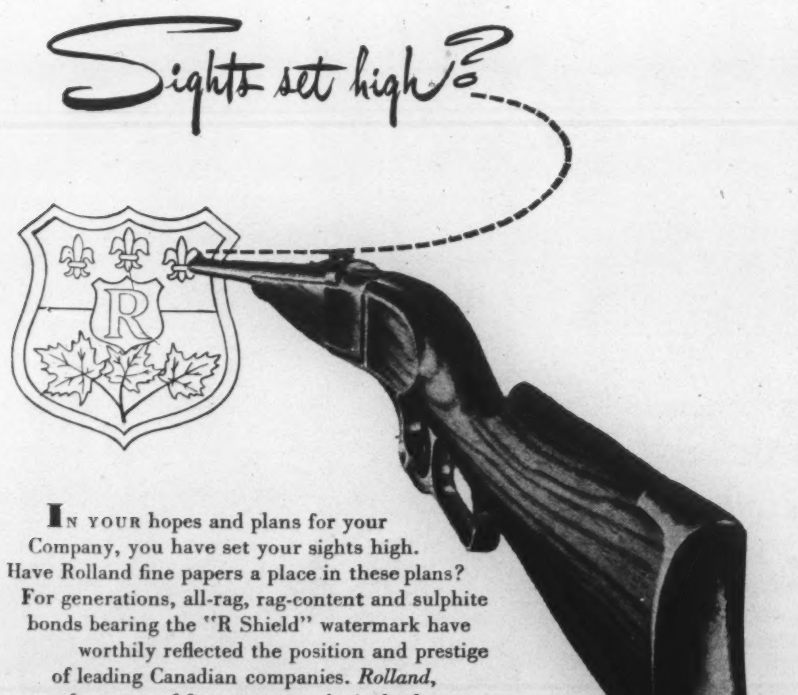
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THE BOOKSHELF

Pitiable But Gallant Fight of Man Against Environment

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE, a novel, by Halldor Laxness. (Ryerson, $3.25.)

ON A sheep-farm in Iceland, supposedly cursed by the machinations of a witch-devil alive from all antiquity, a sturdy peasant drives himself in a sort of madness to be independent. Indomitably he labors, contemptuous of women's superstition, looking neither to God or man for aid, until he has paid his debt and the land is his own. But in the meanwhile he has lost by his hardness both wives and children and when the depression comes his property goes too. Yet he is not broken and begins again the long struggle to become a free man.

Like some ancient epic of a northern scald the tale unrolls; dark as winter, grim as the black rocks. The "atmosphere" is sustained for nearly 500 pages, both in the large and in detail, and yet without dullness, for the author has a positive genius for creating suspense. Moreover his characters, mainly low-keyed in thought and temperament, have an authentic life for the reader. They fit the scene.

The author has only a cold irony for the few sentimentalists who creep into the environment and for the money-makers of the town or the success-winners of America. This is his only approach to humor. The general spirit of the book is that of pity; the tragedy and splendor of man overburdened by circumstance but still resolved never to surrender.

Fragments of old folk-song are freely quoted and indeed whole patches of the prose have an almost lyrical quality. The whole performance is notable and the book has the quality of timelessness which is the chief requirement of great literature.

•

Poet Laureate

I WANT, I WANT, by John Masefield. (Macmillans, 20c.)

THIS pamphlet of 32 pages is a jam-pot of concentrated wisdom about books and what they mean to the world. Here is a sentence to think about—before you get the pamphlet. "The question now put to the world is simply this. Which are you going to choose, wise use of books or a mad use of machines? Better and brighter humanity, or better and brighter bombs?" Mr. Masefield delivered this lecture before the National Book Council on May 19, 1944.

•

Loud-Mouthed Francois

THE PORTABLE RABELAIS, edited by Samuel Putnam. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

NO doubt Francois Rabelais brought the energetic spirit of the Renaissance to France. No doubt also that he was a prodigy of learning, a complete satirist scourging the society and institutions of his time, a writer whose rhythmical French was a model for successive authors of the romantic school and whose coarseness of thought and utterance was probably an intensified reflection of the thought and speech of his times.

He was translated in detail by Sir Thomas Urquhart. Here is a selection translated and edited by Samuel Putnam which will interest scholars and students of the Renaissance era, who are content to grabble in the mud for gems of humanist thought and speculation. Why it should be issued in a form inviting general reading is by no means clear.

•

Gold Down Under

THE ROARING NINETIES, by Katharine Susannah Prichard. (Clark, Irwin, $3.00.)

ALONG the Sacramento in 1849, in the Rand, in the Klondike, in Northern Ontario, the technique of gold-mining and the life and color of the mining community have been fully described. Newsmen turned novelists, or novelists as correspondents, have labored and have not fainted, with the consequence that the most feverish economic activity of man is well understood.

Here is a story of gold in Western Australia. In the face of desert land, fierce sunlight, scarcity of water and hostile natives, men from every nation sweated, toiled, fought and often died in search of quick fortune. Perhaps the mining laws and their administration wrought injustices. Perhaps there was too much "rigging" by financial buzzards in London. Perhaps occasional "crooks" on the field profited unduly at the expense of simple, leather-skinned prospectors, but that seems to "go" with any gold discoveries, at least before they are "organized."

The chief interest is men and women "in the raw." The author of this book has discovered, or created from composite models, an interesting company of such people and has told their story, more in the manner of an historian than of a novelist. She writes well and with good dramatic sense.

•

For Children

CARMELLO by Bettina. (Oxford, $1.75.)

ANOTHER of this artist's radiant color and monochrome pictures tacked to the story of an Italian fisherman who did a favor for a rich young bride and was repaid by her grandchildren.

•

WHY TEDDY BEARS ARE BROWN by Inga Lill and George Barker. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A FANTASY, better known to children as "a pretend story" solemnly averring that all teddy bears living in Santa Claus's house originally were white, until a greedy one fell into a pan of chocolate fudge. The illustrations are merry.

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THE DONKEY CART, by Clyde Robert Bulla, illustrated by Lois Lenski. (Oxford, $2.25.)

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MUSICAL EVENTS

T.S.O. "Symphony Week" Heralds Brightest Musical Season Yet

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ALTHOUGH every concert season looks bright when viewed from this particular spot in the year, the coming one is almost dazzling in what it promises.

But the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with a 60-concert season ahead—4 more than last year—including 15 subscription concerts, 26 Pops and broadcasts, 10 secondary school programs, two children's concerts, and out-of-town performances in Hamilton, Guelph, London and Kitchener, has some important business before our pleasure. "Symphony Week" commences September 30 and continues until October 5, its most obvious purpose, of course, being an effort to raise $60,000 by subscription for the orchestra's sustaining fund. Of equal importance is the endeavor to bring the orchestra to the attention of a wider group of the community and to show the group that a civic orchestra has as important functions as have schools, parks or libraries.

The Royal Ontario Museum, the Toronto Art Gallery, the libraries and the city's business organizations have cooperated with the "Symphony Week" committee in planning a week filled with musical activity.

Why does the T.S.O. need $60,000? Ticket sales, at prices within the reach of all, cover only 50 per cent of the organization's costs. Most people forget that 68 per cent of the orchestra's working time is taken up with the non-profit-making but most necessary business of rehearsals. Cost of maintaining a symphony orchestra is quite beyond the moderate returns from ticket sales and broadcasts. Last season's expenditures were $220,000 of which $155,000 went in musicians' salaries. Total revenue amounted to $160,000, leaving $60,000 to be contributed by those who love good music and appreciate its many benefits to the individual and to the community.

Under conductor Sir Ernest MacMillan, returning from a successful Brazilian tour, and associate conductor Ettore Mazzoleni, the T.S.O. is now considered among the top two dozen orchestras on this continent. The coming season will mark the 41st anniversary of its founding.

The regular subscription series, already almost a complete sell-out, opens October 22 with the Polish pianist, Maryla Jones, as assisting artist. Next week we shall discuss other programs and guest artists, in more detail.

Montreal's Les Concerts Symphoniques have also increased the number of concerts—six over last year. Seven conductors and nine soloists are scheduled for the eleven programs, opening October 1 and 2 at Plateau Hall when Vladimir Golschmann directs and Alexander Uninsky, the pianist, makes his first public Montreal performance as soloist in Prokofieff's Third Concerto. Other conductors for the Montreal season will be Désiré Defauw, distinguished conductor of the Chicago Symphony, Georges Enesco in his first appearance there since the war, Bernard Heinze, the Australian conductor on tour, Charles Munch, Igor Stravinsky and Bruno Walter.

Master Organist

Last week the Casavant Society in Montreal resumed its series with a recital by the celebrated French organist, Marcel Dupré, making his first visit to Canada since the war. Labelled "the greatest master in extemporization", Dupré fully came up to the title by improvising skilfully on themes submitted by local organists Kenneth Meek, George M. Brewer and Dr. Eugene Lapierre. Still it was a feat much inferior to the one he did in 1921; then he improvised a complete symphony in four parts from themes submitted to him five minutes earlier. This week at Eaton Auditorium Dupré opened the Toronto Casavant Society series with similar sparkling virtuosity.

Other reports from Montreal last week underlined the brilliance of the coming season. We list a few here. Canadian Concerts and Artists open their series with the perennial favorites, Serge Jaroff's Don Cossacks, followed by the Jooss Ballet for a week at His Majesty's, Yehudi Menuhin, Marian Anderson, et al. La Société Classique is bringing such personalities as Earle Wild, Patrice Munsel, Brailowsky, Bjoerling, Tito Schipa, et al. The Y.M.H.A. series of concerts got under way last week with a recital by Anita Dorfman. The Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Ethel Stark, a guest-conductor at a Toronto Pop concert last season, commenced rehearsals for their seventh consecutive season of concerts.

After a five-year lull the Women's Musical Club of Toronto has planned an interesting series of programs, the first in Eaton Auditorium, Tuesday, October 1, at 8:45 p.m., with Mona Paulee, brilliant Canadian-born mezzo-soprano as the soloist. Trained in the U.S., the young artist was awarded a Metropolitan Opera contract a few years ago after winning an auditorium contest.

The other four programs of the Women's Musical Club will be afternoon affairs with such guest artists as violinist Tossy Spivakovsky, pianist Muriel Kerr, the Griller String Quartet, Anga Enters, celebrated mime and cellist Zara Nelsova.

In the Toronto season for out-of-town artists Eaton Auditorium's own Concert, Artists and Musical Series take top honors. Performances will be on Thursday nights with repeats on Saturdays for the first two series. The Concert Series opens with Helen Traubel, October 31 and November 2.

Violinist Isaac Stern opens the Artists Series on October 24 and 26.

And still the attractive prospect widens with busy local organizations: the resumption of T.C.M.'s Five O'Clock Recitals; the Pirani Trio, after a tour on the West Coast and in the U.S., doing a February-March series of programs, sponsored by Toronto Music Lovers' Club; Robert Hatley's Victory Choir of last year's "Elijah" fame, in a Pop choral concert at Massey Hall in November with an oratorio possibly later in the winter; César Borre's Melophonic Choir now rehearsing for an Eaton Auditorium performance on October 23, as well as planning two amateur opera productions; Emil Gartner's Jewish Folk Choir blueprinting their winter concert; the Canada Packers Operatic Society expected back this winter with a week of Gilbert and Sullivan; the Mendelssohn Choir calling for fully qualified tenors and basses who would like to apply, and planning performances.

Even the much discussed "Peter Grimes" opera music got an early spot on the Toronto season when Joseph Laderoute, principal role singer at the Berkshire Music Festival performance this summer, did excerpts at his concert this week.

But not everywhere in Canada were plans for the season going ahead with jet-plane speeds. Clayton Hare, conductor of the Mount Royal Symphony Orchestra in Calgary, brought us up to date on a rather exciting controversy concerning his orchestra and its proposed scheme for Sunday concerts, which has been raging there all summer. Following examples of the Vancouver and Edmonton Symphony orchestras, which hold concerts on Sundays during the winter months, the M.R.S.O. planned a similar series at 9 p.m. on four Sundays to raise sorely needed funds. But the Calgary orchestra ran foul of the ever-vigilant Lord's Day Alliance officers.

Calgary Eye-Opener

Editorial support first came from the Calgary *Herald*: "Most Calgarians will resent this narrow-minded meddling from professional killjoys. We trust they will make themselves heard." The invitation brought an avalanche of letters from irate readers who expressed their views in favor of Sunday concerts by 3-to-1. Asked one: "Two symphony orchestras have perished in Calgary. Is a third to be offered on the altar of myopic bigotry?"

But unfortunately the L.D.A. people have done more than merely express disapproval. They alerted the Calgary police to take action if the concerts go on. "For the sake of peace", writes Mr. Hare, "we may

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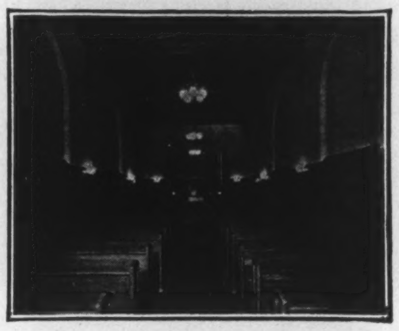

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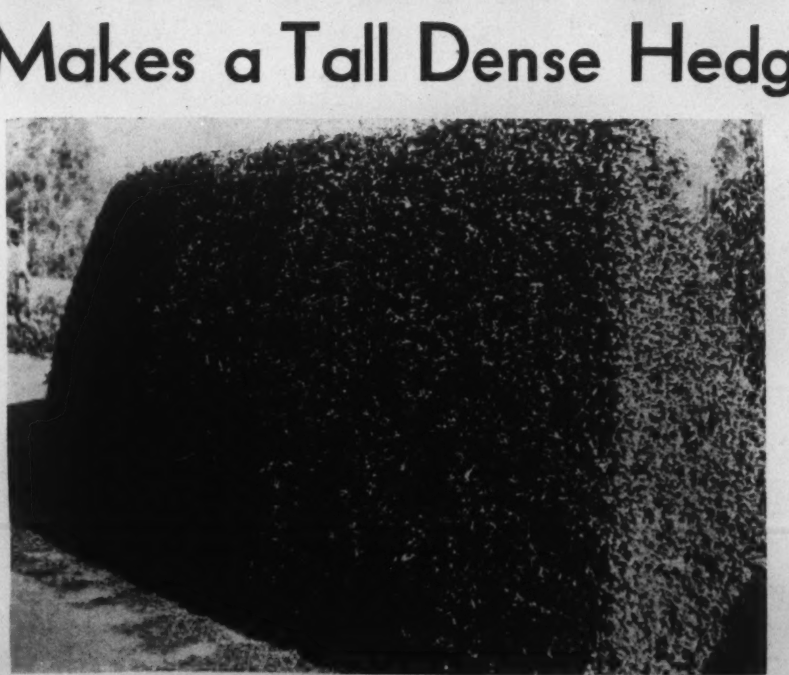

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continue week-day concerts, hoping next year to try a Sunday series."

Back from the Maritimes after auditioning singers for his coming season of broadcasts, Rex Battle, well-known Canadian pianist, was a warmly applauded guest-artist at last week's Prom, with Ettore Mazzoleni again excellently conducting. Battle's main number, the first movement of Schumann's Concerto in A minor, was played with vigor and lustre, especially in the elaborate cadenzas, but as an emotional experience it lacked some conviction. The orchestra, particularly the woodwinds, did capable work in backing and underlining the several principal and subordinate melodic strains. On the whole, the impression persisted that the piano part was handled with more vitality than virtuosity, except in the Andante *espressivo* of the development and here everything was Mr. Battle's. Perhaps Schumann had intended it thus. About the concerto he once wrote his wife Clara: "I see I cannot write a concerto for the virtuoso."

In the solo group he played the Chopin Waltz in A flat with deft rhythm but melodic sequences occasionally lacked crispness, became blurred in pedalling. Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G and Bolero Ritmico (in place of a Shostakovich Polka) were nicely expressed.

THE FILM PARADE

Blown-up Hemingway and Two Handsome Screen Widows

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ERNEST Hemingway's "The Killers" has probably found its way into more anthologies than any other short story in the past twenty years. No doubt dozens of would-be screen adapters have worked hopefully over the original, trying to discover some way of expanding the tight little nightmare to feature length. Mark Hellinger's final solution couldn't be simpler. He has taken the original short story and used it as an opener, reproducing it almost intact. The rest of the picture, using the flashback method, fills in with the explanatory detail that the author found it more effective to omit.

As a result a good deal of the story's quality of terror by implication had to be sacrificed. Every word in the original, including the two words that make up the title, was deliberately—almost too deliberately—weighed for impact. There are a lot of words in the screen version, though out of respect to the author's style the screen adapter has tried to keep the wastage down to a minimum. In addition there is enough plotting, sub-plotting and double and triple crossing to leave you feeling that a really competent killer must have the mind of a homicidal chess player. Even the implications of the title have been expanded. There are at least half-a-dozen killers in the screen version, all of them working with relentless intricacy. Maybe the film should have been called "Operation Hellinger."

As it stands finally, however, "The Killers" is a tough, competent gangster drama and worth seeing. The cast includes Edmond O'Brien, Albert Dekker and Ava Gardner, with a newcomer, Burt Lancaster, as the fatalistic Swede. They are all good; the acting everywhere has a tense, contained quality which suggests that everybody was required to take a refresher course in Hemingway before going in front of the cameras.

As I remember the story Hemingway's killers were ominously gloved when they made their appearance in the lunch-wagon. Nobody wears gloves in the screen version. Maybe they're not considered *haute couture* in homicidal circles any more, but I missed them just the same.

Improving Yet Entertaining

"Anna and the King of Siam" is the screen version of the Margaret Landon biography about the admirable English lady who went out to Siam to teach the heir apparent his alphabet, and ended up by instructing the whole Court in the principles of Western democracy. I didn't read the original but I think I can spot the places where the producers introduced their own ideas into the text. One of them at any rate would almost certainly be Linda Darnell who, as the King's favorite wife, gives a pretty fair imitation of Dorothy Lamour in a South Sea Island romance. On the whole, however, "Anna and the King of Siam" is an unusually high-minded film which, unlike most pictures that set out to be improving, manages to be reasonably entertaining at the same time.

As the firm-minded British widow who accepts the assignment of bringing Western civilization to Siam, Irene Dunne gives a tactful and intelligent performance. She is wise and helpful with his Siamese Majesty (Rex Harrison) as he wrestles with the problems of democracy and royal prerogative, tenderly humorous when he struggles in solitude with a Western knife and fork, and properly outraged when in a reversion to his old bad habits he burns up his favorite wife. Rex Harrison, as the emotional barbarian King Mongkut, gives an energetic performance which sometimes threatens to be comic and is occasionally mildly touching. The story itself is a once-over-lightly treatment of the conflict between two civilizations and the standardized elements of romance have been rigidly excluded. You have only to consider how painful this film might have been if it had been violently wrenched into romantic shape to realize how intelligent and self-respecting it really is.

"Young Widow" finally introduces the much publicized Jane Russell, a girl who by this time needs no introduction. She is a shapely young woman with two expressions, one frozen and one sweetly sad. Maybe she has other expressions in reserve but there is nothing in this picture to indicate it.

The heroine is a young war widow dedicated to her memories. Then she meets a gallant young U.S.A. officer (Louis Hayward) who does his best to change her ideas. For a long time Miss Russell just gives him her first look (the frozen one.) Then after he has thrown himself in front of a speeding subway train to rescue a stranger, she rewards him with her other expression. There's quite a lot after that but with the happy ending so clear in sight it's hardly worth waiting to see.

SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Lawrence Olivier's incomparable production of the Shakespeare historical drama.

CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA. Screen version of the Shaw play, with Mr. Shaw managing to hold his own against five million dollar's worth of production. Claude Rains, Vivien Leigh.

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OF HUMAN BONDAGE. Paul Henreid and Eleanor Parker in the Somerset Maugham story that made Bette Davis and Leslie Howard famous. The present version is hardly likely to do as much for their successors.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Is Biological Accident of Sex to Determine School Curriculum?

By ELIZABETH NORRIE

THAT postwar education is faced with gigantic problems, no one denies. Glibly we have charged it with the responsibility for fitting youth for peace, for life in an atomic age, for world citizenship. But it took a woman—a Quebec woman—to dump in its lap the responsibility for teaching females to be feminine.

It was one of Edmonton's hottest afternoons in late August that Miss Eveline LeBlanc, head of the home economics division of the Quebec Department of Education, Catholic side, told a meeting of the Canada-Newfoundland Education Association (now the Canadian Education Association) that the "necessities of war" had resulted in a masculine type education for girls, which, in its turn, had "killed the concept of femininity among women, who should be the soul of the home."

Education's job, said the chic Frenchwoman, was to teach the girls to be women and boys to be men. She didn't add, "Never the twain shall meet," but she did point out that "Nature established a difference between sexes and their functions, and . . . maintains this difference in spite of every error of a civilization sometimes falling into imbecility in its moments of arrogant madness".

Back To The Home

There were few men present at this particular discussion, (chaired by Mrs. Rex Eaton), and René Chaloult, "the whirling dervish of Laurentian nationalism", wasn't one of them. We imagine, however, that the Quebec M.L.A. would have applauded this sentiment, for his known views are that education should put women back in the home and keep them there.

But the fundamental issue raised by Eveline LeBlanc is one over which educationists have disagreed for generations, namely: Should the biological accident of sex dictate the school curriculum?

Miss LeBlanc says "Yes", and we would interpret her attitude as one typical of the vast majority of Quebec women—Catholic Frenchwomen.

Calling for "special and separate schools with different and special programs organized to prepare the girl for her special function in life", Miss LeBlanc expressed herself as believing that "the love and interest of a young girl for marriage, maternity and children must be cultivated".

She hastened to add that "a child and family centered education does not . . . reduce woman to be but a cook, a housekeeper or a childbearer", but defined it as "an education where the role of woman as a source of life and as the life of the home is glorified to its utmost." Some women turned towards marriage and motherhood, others towards celibacy, but, "as a consequence of the education they should have received, of the direction imposed upon their life, all these women would remain centered on womanhood, on the family and child".

Separate Subjects

Point of similarity between the education of boys and that of girls was that both "must be impregnated with a high opinion of the feminine sex, of its intrinsic dignity, of the irreplaceable and distinctive dignity of the feminine function, of the absolute necessity for man and society to have women who are true women". Education should be family and child centered for the boy as well as for the girl, "and that," said Miss LeBlanc, "is a great modification to be brought about".

Competition between boys and girls was out, in the Frenchwoman's opinion — "Each must have separate subjects, equally praised by authorities, in which they excel without comparison . . . Programs must stress for each sex wherever possible an aspect which concerns one sex more than the other, for instance, in educational psychology, in educational philosophy."

So much for French Quebec.

It would seem that Miss LeBlanc's Protestant and English-speaking sisters hold slightly different views. At least, that is our conclusion drawn from the results of a survey we made on just this matter of whether or not the formal education of a girl should follow the same pattern as that of her brother.

From an ex-teacher, now the wife of a prominent Montreal lawyer, mother of two grown sons, and a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education (top governing body for Protestant education in Quebec) came this view: "There should be just as much or just as little identity between the education of a boy and that of a girl as there is in the training of one boy with that of another boy."

Training in "the art and science of home-making", this educationist termed "vocational emphasis". "Though it dies hard," she added, "we are steadily shedding the traditional cut and dried idea that some subjects are definitely girls' as apart from others which are boys' subjects. Femininity and graciousness can surely not depend precariously on the choice, say, between mathematics and music. If the occasional girl has it in her to be a mechanic or her brother has an ambition to be a chef, I cannot see that either training should be denied on the score of sex."

Another Montreal mother, an ex-member of the Protestant Committee, believed that "every possible opportunity should be given girls to fit themselves for home-making", but was emphatic in her statement that she did "not want to see woman's opportunity limited to her own particular line".

Pretty Ethel Dixon, of Longueuil, career woman and housewife, who had the distinction of being the first woman school commissioner in the Province of Quebec, had this to say: "There are career girls and home girls, and, after all, this is a democracy—we should not force any girl along any particular channel."

The Masculine View

By and large, Protestant women questioned seemed to feel that opportunities to study along "feminine" lines should be open to girls in our postwar schools, but that there should be no compulsion exerted to force girls to stick to these subjects. Sex, they said, should be no bar to enrolment in any course. In general, the idea of "special and separate schools" left these Quebec women cold.

Then, of course, there is the masculine point of view—a point of view we feel is well reflected in that education guidebook, the Report of the Survey Committee of the Canada-Newfoundland Education Association. Recommendations made therein indicated that the committee felt there should be differentiation between the types of education offered the two sexes.

In this connection we recall a quotation from an address delivered before an Easter convention of the Ontario Education Association by Quebec's director of Protestant education, Dr. W. P. Percival, the man who headed the C.N.E.A. Survey Committee. Said Dr. Percival: "I am one of those people who believe in girls retaining their feminine charm and not aping men unduly, for men they can never become, strive they ever so manfully."

The Survey Committee chairman explained further, "The educational needs of girls should be given more consideration in the future than they have been in the past . . . In brief, we (the Survey Committee) mean that the reading of boys and girls should not always be identical, that girls should be taught home-making skills, that their special feminine and artistic tastes should be developed, that they should have a sound knowledge of etiquette and home management."

National Pattern

A Montreal Protestant school board administrative officer—male—expressed himself "in perfect agreement with the fact that curricula should differ very considerably for boys and girls", while the head of the education department at McGill University said, "The C.N.E.A. report is surely right when it pleads for a reasonable amount of differentiation between the curricula of adolescent girls and that of adolescent boys".

Only one male questioned (a Montreal high school principal and a former president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation) came out emphatically with the statement that "We ought to offer to girls exactly the same facilities as to boys".

But interesting as these Catholic-versus-Protestant, man-versus-woman opinions on school curricula are, they are important for reasons other than their interest. They are important because of their significance as indicative of the Canadian national pattern. Historically education is a provincial matter—because of essential differences it was made so by the B.N.A. Act. As there are religious and social differences in Canada, so there are educational differences, and education goes to the heart of our national life. Illustrative of the problems facing true national unity are the problems facing postwar education in Canada today.

• •

SURE-EYED TRENTON

IN the Empire Rifle Contest for Boys. conducted by the National Rifle Association, the Junior Imperial Shield was won by the Dufferin Avenue Public School Cadet Corps, Trenton, Ont.

• •

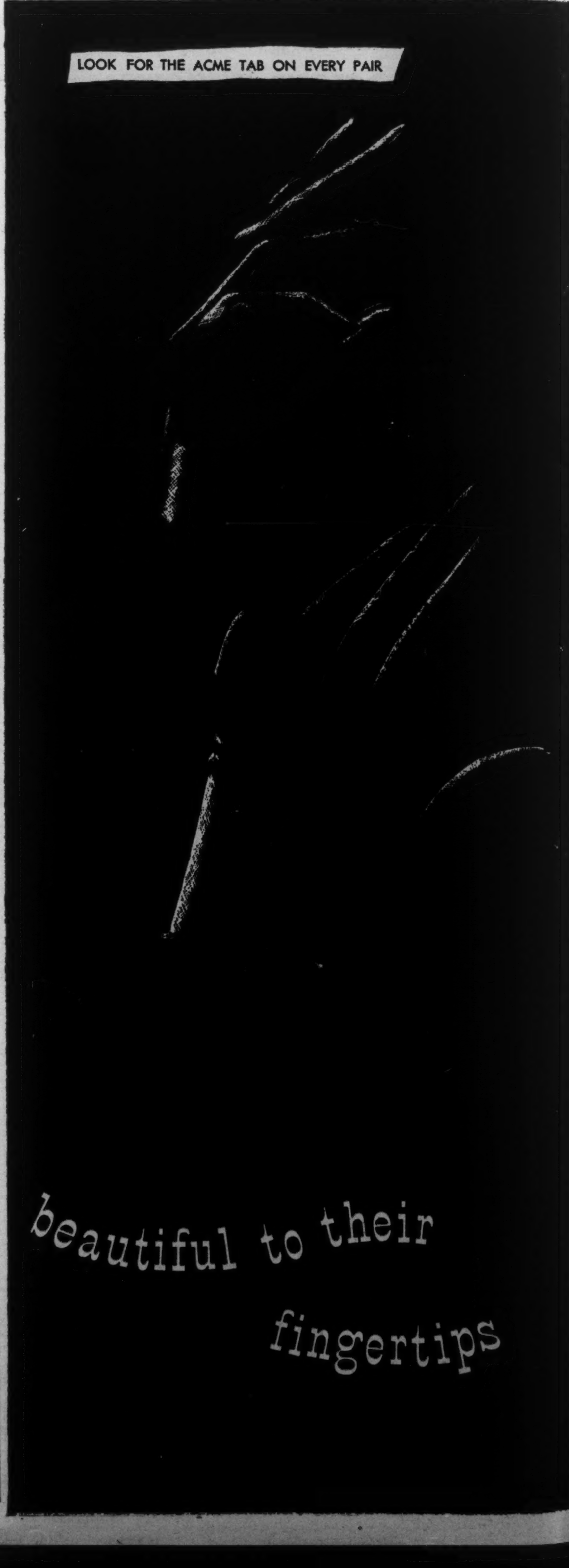
ICE-COLD MOVIE-CRITICISM

THE trouble with real life is it's not enough like the movies. We ought to make life more like the movies and then everything'd be fine. We'd all be rich and nobody'd ever get out of work, and we'd all be tall and handsome, and we'd have beautiful wives and drink champagne and sing songs and have five dames each. And all of them would look like Lana Turner, except two. They'd look like Ingrid Bergman and Hedy Lamarr.

—From "We Dropped the A-Bomb" by Merle Miller and Abe Spitzer. (Oxford.)

Quality counts most—the steady growth of 'Salada' sales in Canada over half-a-century, speaks for itself.

'SALADA' TEA


LOOK FOR THE ACME TAB ON EVERY PAIR
beautiful to their fingertips

Soap: Product That Has Cleaned Up the World During the Ages

By KATHERINE S. MOTT

SOAP is now in the headlines as well as on the air waves. While anxious housewives telephone their neighbors that the corner store has a last few boxes of one of the greatest cleansing agents in the world, the newspapers are urging calmness during the soap emergency and begging us not to hoard. Occasionally a manufacturer says in print that he is making more soap than ever and wonders where it all disappears to.

This very necessary but, for the moment, elusive product, the staff of life for countless advertising men, radio performers and dramatists, has been in use for a long time. Scientists say that the soap spoken of in the Old Testament was not the kind we know today, since in Jeremiah (ii, 22) washing with "lye and soap" is mentioned, indicating that the soap was not made with lye. On the other hand, they say that Pliny, back in the first century A.D. was referring to true soap when he said soap was the invention of the Gauls but that he liked the German product better. Both Gauls and Germans probably used animal fats in making their soap.

Later it was found that olive and other vegetable oils could be used in place of animal fats. Savona was immortalized in the French *savon*, while the great olive importing centres, Marseilles and Bristol became soap manufacturing cities. LeBlanc discovered the process of making caustic soda from salt (caustic soda is an important ingredient in producing hard soap) and opened a factory in France in 1791. His process was brought to England in 1824, making hard soap factories practical there for the first time.

Bubbles And Molecules

In 1853 a tax on soap which had impeded its sale for 150 years was courageously repealed by Gladstone just when it was bringing in a million pounds sterling annually. Then the modern boom in soap really began.

There are, it should be stated, certain vegetable soap substitutes—soap wort (mostly used to produce a "head" on certain drinks), the horse chestnut, some bulbs in California, berries in Japan, beans and "Tartary Soaps" in the East—all of which may be used as cleansing agents. Moreover a great many types of fat can be used in the soap-making process—animal fats, fish and vegetable oils such as palm oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, nutmeg butter.

Castor oil, whose molecules, by the way, belong to the characteristic alcohol group, would make excellent soap, but it is too valuable as a lubricant to help much in the soap shortage.

The most spectacular attributes of soap are its capacity for producing bubbles and its cleansing power. The scientists tell us that the bubbles do not do the cleansing. That is done by free soap molecules which the lather collects. True, the more lather there is, the more free soap molecules there are in strategic positions, and our delight in the rich suds formed by our favorite brand of soap is not without reason.

The soap molecule is one of the very important molecules of our atomic age. It is peculiar, in that it is made up of two parts which, while chemically united within the molecule, work in opposite ways outside of it; they need water to do any work at all. One part of each molecule is its waterproof paraffin tail and the other its head part with an affinity for water.

The robe de style, strongly revived this season, is seen here in an Elizabethan version. The fitted bodice has long, tight sleeves in wool topped by a puff of taffeta, the full gathered taffeta skirt has a hip-line band of wool. Joseph Whitehead.

When water is added to soap and a soap solution is formed the filmy sides of the bubbles that mass themselves into foam attract myriads of free soap molecules. These attach themselves by their heads to the films in such close formation that their waterproof paraffin tails, upright like a dense field of corn, cohere and, incidentally, overcome the twenty-five per cent surface tension that remains to a soap solution, which explains the plane uncurved sides of all bubbles beneath the surface of the lather.

The Soap Kettle

If this dense aggregation of paraffin tails of soap molecules is brought into contact with articles to be cleaned, the bits of soot or greasy dirt on these articles are attracted to the paraffin like diamonds to the greasy board when their dross is being washed away. These bits are separated from the surface to which they were attached and in a second hand way attracted through the heads of the molecules which are joined chemically to the paraffin tails and drawn into the watery film to which those heads are attached. Here they float away in the soap solution. The soap molecules have done their work and the articles being washed are clean. But it was quite necessary that molecules and articles be brought into close contact in the first place. Soaping the clothes on the wash board in the old days was a scientifically correct method.

The present problem is to get enough soap to make the suds which produce the bubbles that collect the soap molecules which attract the particles of dirt and guide them to the water for them to float away.

Fifty years ago the housewife solved that problem herself. She saved all her pork rinds over a period of time, put her wood ashes into a leach—a wooden receptacle set up off the ground—with a narrow opening on one side at the bottom, poured water over the ashes daily, collected the lye in wooden pails as it seeped through this opening, and presently began to make that most effective of cleaning agents, soft soap.

A huge iron kettle hung from a frame set up in the yard. Into this the fats and the lye were poured. A fire was built under the kettle and kept burning till the soap was ready to dip into small wash tubs to cool. When cool it was put into crocks and stored under the stairs till needed.

Wonderful as that soft soap was for cleaning floors and clothes and sometimes grubby hands, we prefer the modern brands in their neat boxes or wrappers—when we can get them.

• •

THE REAL GOLD

ALL that glisters is not gold!
But ofttimes, liquid bovine stuff,
Twirl'd and shaken, press'd in mould
And spread on toast — is gold enough.

S. M.

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by NEMO

STOOP, bend or sit and you expand your normal waistline as much as three inches!

For the right support during these natural movements you need a NEMO "Adjustable Waist" which automatically adjusts itself to every expansion of your waistline, comfortably.

The elastic section at the top back is the secret; it expands and contracts as your waistline changes.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

You Can't Do Melodrama Without a Reliable Deep-Dyed Villain

By MARY L. AKSIM

"Can't you knock when you enter a lady's room—and how about that hat?" The startled lady is clad in a black elastic net foundation, one of the models shown at a trade exhibition held in London, Eng. The Exhibition was opened officially by Lord Pakenham, Lord in Waiting to the King, and Board of Trade and Treasury Representative in House of Lords. Overseas buyers were present.

MOTHER had to give up the stage after she was married; she was too busy taking care of our house, and Father, and us children who arrived at surprisingly short intervals. But she would have missed the village theatricals much more if she had not stumbled upon the allegory that life is a fascinating play, itself.

And so, instead of thinking wistfully backwards to the triumphs she had had as Portia and Topsy and Liberty, she merely cast about to fit the characters at her disposal into suitable roles for the production which she would now edit and direct; and in which she would play the main lead.

We children, of course, were little angels, whose every fault was looked upon as a sort of divine fly in the household ointment, Mother herself was a combination of Lady Bountiful, Hostess Charming, and Mother Supreme, and our old maid-of-all-work, who loved Mother's dramatic commands and gestures, was the well-meaning bungler.

If Mother had stopped to consider, she would have been reluctant to force Father into the part of the Villain, but her duties left her little time for reflection. Every play has to have a villain, so Father, who was apt to blow his most important lines, and who was probably less of a villain than anyone who ever played the part, became the antithesis of the forces of love and right, which always conquer in the end, in plays.

Hearts and Flowers

When we asked for something which Mother felt we shouldn't have, but which a Mother Supreme or a Lady Bountiful couldn't well refuse, it was the Villain, our Father, who forbade it us.

"No, dears," Mother would tell us in a voice which skirted tears of sympathy by the slightest margin, "your Father wouldn't allow it!"

Father required a great deal of coaching for his part. If Mother wasn't careful, he was prone to forget that he was a Villain, and act like a Father. Like the time he bought us the pony. It was the most exciting gift of our childhood and received as such, but actually Father should never have led the pony out to us in the garden and laughed in such a pleased, embarrassed manner. He really should have let Mother give us the pony, while he confined himself to villainous threats about taking it back if certain conditions were not fulfilled.

That was the way it was with Father; always slipping out of character and forgetting his lines.

It was a long time before our play worked up to any love interest, since we younger players made our debut in diapers; but after we had run through several acts, and Mother's hair was highlighted with grey, Love came into its own. Our eldest sister received a proposal of marriage, and the climax was upon us.

Sally's admirer was the son of an old family friend, and an obviously good match for her, but a simple acceptance of his offer was not in accord with the best dramatic tradition. Instead, Sally was carefully schooled in the role of the reluctant maiden, we other children practised our lines of sweet innocence, Mother prepared herself to play the charming Materfamilias, and Father was once more groomed for the Villain.

"Oh, dear! I don't know what your Father will say!" Mother greeted Sally's confidence. "Of course, I should love John as a son-in-law! But I'll talk to your Father, and try to make him understand........"

She sighed at the heavy prospect of an interview with the Villain, but smiled again resolutely, and rose to go to the side verandah, where Father was reading the seed catalogue. Esther had gone to Ahasuerus, and Antigone to Creen.

It must have taken expert direction to get Father rehearsed for his part the following Sunday. Mother told us after her talk with him that he insisted upon seeing John *alone* before dinner. And we were too engrossed by Sally's romance to wonder at Father insisting about anything. By this time we had seen behind the Villain's mask.

Prince Charming arrived just before dinner and was duly greeted by Sally and us three younger sisters. Mother had instructed us last to call John "Mister" until after the announcement of the engagement, and we accomplished this in a flurry of giggles.

Mother had taken up her post in the living-room, at a place where the sun made a becoming spotlight, and Sally was to lead John to her, whereat Mother would burst into appropriate exclamations. From there the procession would lead to Father's room, a dusty little den at the end of the hall, which had been invaded by fresh curtains and furniture polish for the occasion. There Sally and Mother would gracefully withdraw, and the fateful interview take place. The announcement would be made at dinner; John would kiss Sally, Mother would kiss John and Sally, Father would shake John's hand, and we three youngsters would change back to the old familiar "John".

Missed Cue

It was all very proper and exciting. We held our breath and our giggles as Sally and John went down the hall towards the living-room door.

Father came out of his room just as Sally reached for the doorknob. And he was wearing, not his good black Sunday coat, but the baggy tweed one he wore everyday. He spoke to John as though it were just everyday, too—something about a new rosebush he had received from the nursery. And before we could believe what had happened, Father and John and Sally had gone out through the front door to look at the garden. We could hear their voices under the windows and knew that Father and John were talking of nothing more important than the right fertilizer for rose beds.

Mother came out of the living-room after a while and sent one of us to call the three in the garden to dinner. We tried not to notice that she ate hardly anything. At the other end of the table, Father kept the conversation spicy with jokes none of us had heard before.

That evening John gave Sally her ring as he said goodnight. She seemed just as happy as if he had had to overcome the Villain to win her.

Mother still looks on life as a play, but after that dark hour she left Father out of her productions. A player who forgets his lines and his role can ruin any scene, and Father was a simple soul who could play only one character—himself.

The elegant simplicity of this original London model by Angele Delanghe emphasizes the beauty of the puce colored velvet and deep neckline outlined in lamé. From Joan Rigby.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

World's Centres Again Contribute to Canadian Fall Style Shows

By BERNICE COFFEY

WE SUPPOSE those whose personal philosophy of dress is predicated on the Little Black Basic Frock (add a string of pearls and clean white doeskin gloves and, theoretically, be prepared for anything) still are on safe enough ground. But they won't find much support in this season's fashions shows. To be sure, little black dresses are to be had, but they have too much character to be pushed around by the addition of a string of beads. They exploit all the airs and graces of cut and drape in a manner that gives them a definite purpose. If it's an afternoon dress no amount of "dressing down" will bring it into line for a morning's bout of shopping at the local chain store.

If we are to judge from the shows seen during the past fortnight, the flow of imports into this country is fast approaching, if not excelling, the pre-war mark. Names of French designers drop from the lips of the commentators with every other breath. Letting no grass grow under John Bull's feet in the export market, the British are in the groove again with their superb suits and evening dresses. From New York's top-of-the bottle houses come not only clothes but the designers themselves for personal appearances. And Canadian designers are continuing to add lustre to their reputation for the fine feathers that make very fine birds indeed. In short, if you have been wildly impatient for trans-Atlantic travel to open up again with a view to shopping abroad, it might be a good idea to relax. The mountain has come to Mahomet. The clothes are here.

The audience that filled the Arcadian Court every day at the tea hour for the Simpson show, was rewarded not only by the sight of a distinguished collection of clothes, but the appearance in person of many members of the upper crust among New York designers, Nettie Rosenstein, Omar Kiam, et al. Ballet dancers opened doors of rust-tinted quilted satin on the cleverly contrived backgrounds for each group of clothes . . . a melange of Canadian, Paris, London, New York and California fashions sauntering into the spotlight to the commentary of Adrienne Ames of screen, stage and radio and one of New York's "ten best dressed".

Evening elegance was expressed in the white silk jersey dress—a poem of masterly drapery by Jaques Fath; by Hildebrand in a slender black velvet dress with a deep up-curving flounce that swirls about the feet revealing flashes of its green satin lining; by Nettie Rosenstein's black satin dress with yoke and long tightly fitted sleeves of black lace, skirt sleekly and smoothly draped up at front. A dress of smoke net bearing Eta's label, had narrow bands of smoke satin running around the full skirt, and a side draped satin bodice. One of the last designs by the late Madame Lanvin, was the pure silk pink and white printed satin, inspired by the Petit Trianon. Deep accordion ruffles edged with silver outlined the shoulderline and the tops of matching elbow-length gloves. Full crinoline skirt.

Clothes to wear around home are becoming so attractive that it's a wonder anyone can be persuaded to leave the place. Several of the negligees shown came from the Elizabeth Arden Salon in New York—one of them an all white lovely with a lace top crossed over at the back on a white chiffon skirt. A fireside gown of pink flannel had pretty spirited flowers that looked like petit point scattered over its deep full sleeves and around the border of the full skirt. A white taffeta house coat trimmed with lime had a big decorative hook at the back over which the skirt could be pulled up and worn like a bustle when not left to flow free in a rounded semi-train.

Black Satin Again

A series pointing up the new formality in feeling of the afternoon dress gave special emphasis to black satin which made one realize how long this beautiful material, which has the faculty of imparting formality to the simplest frock, has been missing from the *mise en scene*. One instance, a black satin dress with a polonnaise pannier drawn up into two deep ruffles that formed a sort of bustle. Diverging from black satin, mention should be made of a brown crepe dress with bands of bronze bugle beads outlining the sides of its deep tunic and deep sleeves.

Hats in the headlines—a dress-up casual of white smoke felt with deep rakish brim and high, slightly squashed-down crown wrapped in capucine velvet, with rakish curl of coq feathers at front . . . a bonnet of bottle green hatters plush with foam of light green ostrich feathers on top, a pink cabbage rose tucked under the brow-line in front . . . an aqua feather hat plus a matching boa tied with a bow of cerise velvet . . . violet felt with wide brim and a high crushed crown trimmed with sequin flowers.

The winter street scene promises to be an attractive picture with, for instance, such scene stealers as a warm rose wool tunic suit, very fitted above the hips where it falls into fullness at the sides to draw attention to the deep border of grey Persian lamb. Lamb appears again in the reticent little collar tied under the chin in deep loops. For those who like capes there is a black suit with a full-length cape with nutria set in to give an off-the-shoulder effect. California sends a coat that's full of drama—tangerine wool with yards and yards of skirt and a looped shawl collar scattered with dull colored beads.

Winter Street Scene

Among a large group geared to the young were two bits of date-bait that should bring applause from the most exacting stag-line—one a white wool jersey dress with a twisted neckline and one of those deep curved midriff belts of ocelot and brown leather—the other a two-piece wine velvet dress with scallops that march all the way round the hemline, sleeves and jacket. And for more rugged wear, applause went to a two-piece dress of red earth tweed with black knitted sleeves. British, this. Another vote goes to the cardigan suit with four patch pockets, all very simply and nicely done in honey gold handwoven Scotian tweed.

The afternoon came to a spectacular close with the appearance of four brides from which those in the audience with future plans could decide whether to wear suede velvet embroidered with pearls, white and silver lamé, ivory satin and lace, or go medieval in moonstone grey crepe and lace with a matching bonnet from which hung a charming lace cape.

Tea and little sandwiches quickly appeared on all the tables, the plates decorated with clusters of grapes, as a delicate compliment to the Elizabeth Arden lipstick received by every one who attended. It was in the new Red Grape shade featured throughout the show.

Up Your Sleeve

Turbanned blackamoors opened wide the Arabian-Nights-size doors of ivory and gold on the revolving stage setting from which emerged the fashion story told by Eaton's in the Auditorium. A brief summary of that story is—hats that fit the head and frame the face; sleeves that focus attention; soft bulkiness above and below the midriff drawing attention to its slenderness; gently rounded hips; slender slightly longer skirts with drapery; necklines that wrap the throat or dip way down to there.

Illustrating the many ways of the suit were two examples—one, a black suit with a short rippled peplum of mink dyed nutria over a straight terse skirt, the fur appearing again briefly at the neck of the jacket in a bow-tied scarf. The other suit contrasted fabric and color in a short straight-hanging jacket of orange wool over a black wool skirt and blouse with orange buttons marching down its front. With it a tight head-fitting black cloche straight out of the hectic twenties.

Coats. "By their sleeves you will know them", said the commentator, Dora Matthews—a statement illustrated by those on a Richelieu red number with coachman's shoulder cape over a double upper sleeve—both edged with black Persian, and again on a black wool coat of princess lines with huge push-up sleeves of black Persian lamb and a tiny collar of the fur. A deep border of brown squirrel was the single dramatic fur trim on a grey coat with a gathered skirt. Wonderful with a big important off-the-face brown hat.

The preoccupation with sleeves follows through into fur coats—where sleeves have gone just about the limit in width. This is balanced somewhat by the free-swinging backline or full flared skirts—but even so we cannot help but wonder how the woman under 5 feet five is going to fare in all this peltry. One of the most interesting instances of fur manipulations was that of a blended three-quarter length coat of raccoon—that rugged fur that used to be the college trade-mark of the young of both sexes and occasionally, of older men in Montreal's zero weather. In this coat the skins were manipulated to give a rounded border effect down the front and around the bottom where the front was slightly rounded off at the bottom front closing. It gave the fur an entirely new character.

Feathers And The Atom

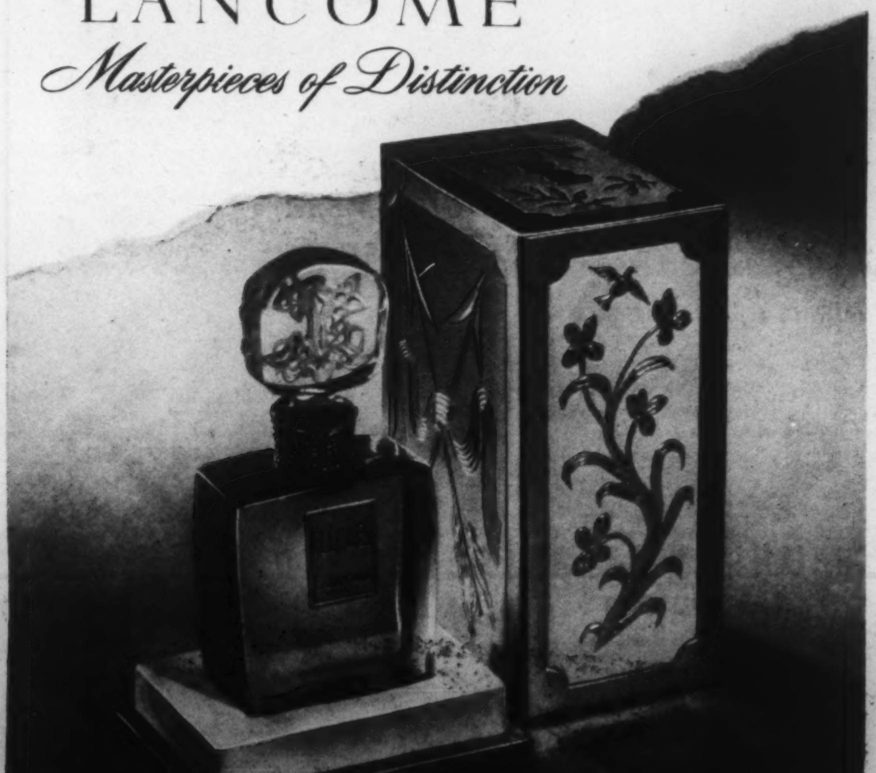
Hats showed highly interesting variety with a hat for every type of suit. . . A Paris-inspired chin tie hat—wear it as a neat little red bonnet for travelling or with a detachable black brim for more formal wear. . . A sophisticated postillion for town (Rose Valois) of deep rich velour with a feather bird giving height. . . From Leslie James of California a tiny black pillbox with a double sweep of white osprey clasped about the brow with a precious looking jewel. . . Hattie Carnegie's "capulet"—white hackle feathers hugging the head with a bird's head emerging perched at the front, tiny white barrel muff to match. . .The grey flowers and feather hat by Agnes inspired by, of all things, Operation Crossroads. . . Sally Victor's simple hood of birch bark colored felt which stands up like a stove pipe but is molded sleekly to the head with a band of rust colored felt set in in front.

Hair and hat go together, it was pointed out, and it's about time milliner and hairdresser got together. The audience learned that there is no set rule on long or short hair. . .there is a definite round swept motion to the coiffures of this season . . . the pompadour is out . . . hair is smoothly waved back on the hairline into puffs and curls . . permanents should be soft—just enough to hold curls in place.

The category of "at home" embraced everything from negligees to the "dinner at home" type of thing—the latter typified by a long skirted black velvet charmer with little black velvet bolero over a white satin blouse which has long full sleeves striped with silver sequins to scintillate in candlelight. More intimate in character was the ciel blue satin coat dress with very full sleeves and skirt and a yoke and midriff a-shimmer with silver sequins. The group for the athletically-inclined included such attractions as plaid pedal pushers worn with a yellow turtleneck jersey, clasped at the waist with an "important" belt and a green jacket . . . a riding suit with pine green weskit lined in lambswool, matching green jodhpurs, and yellow turtleneck.

The finale of this beautifully mounted and well coordinated show showed the models and their escorts dancing to a Strauss waltz. Among the many beautiful dresses in this animated scene this column noticed particularly a black dress with the slender bodice rising from three dipping tiers of black net . . . the youthful dress of white brocade, very full of skirt, its off-the shoulder neckline and tiny peplum alive with the dancing of paillettes . . . the jersey dress in two tones of grey jersey, its intricate drapery falling into superbly fluid lines—a dress of such simple perfection that it is ageless.

Joan Rigby's "by invitation only" showing brought out a good proportion of the Toronto social register—if Toronto had a social register. It took the form of an afternoon sherry



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NAUSEA due to high altitudes, speed and sudden changes, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY
..Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves.
THE WORLD OVER

Every new Wage Earner

. . . should answer these questions:

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THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
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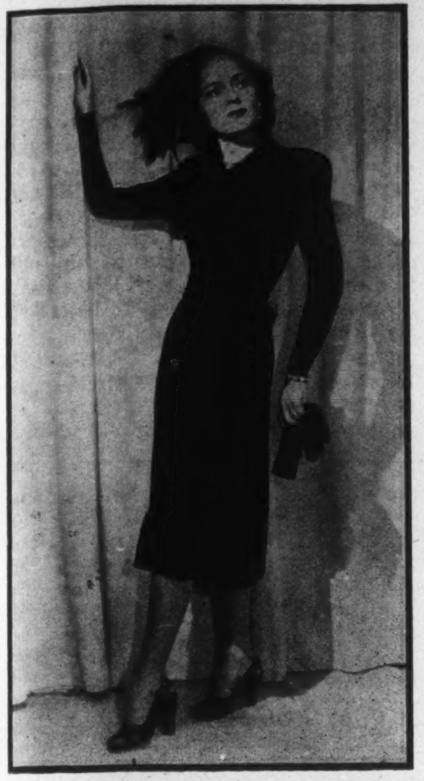

The neckline of this afternoon dress can be worn in many ways—draped, clipped low at either side, pinned to a deep V-line. By Hattie Carnegie.

party in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel, with the audience seated at white clothed tables, pleasant music, a souvenir for everyone in Helena Rubinstein's "Command Performance" powder and lipstick, and clothes successfully devised to send every women home in a lively state of dissatisfaction with her personal clothing situation.

The feeling throughout was one of elegance and understanding of what constitutes the "well turned-out" Canadian woman. British houses were heavily represented. Specially interesting were those to which are attached the names of Olive Todd and Angele Delanghe. The former who has lived in Canada for a number of years, and is well-known to many Torontonians, is a tall, animated woman with a friendly smile and, now visiting Canada, was present to receive well-merited applause for her work at the end of the show. Angele Delanghe designed many of the dresses in the wardrobe brought to Canada by the Viscountess Alexander.

Suits, formal or town-and-country tweeds, were first down the runway. "London Cabby," a three-piece costume of very fine Barathea cloth in hunting pink, had a black velvet collar and pocket flaps that curved over the hips of the jacket. Cape-like flanges over the shoulders of the coat worn over the suit explained the colorful title (Olive Todd). Black saddle stitching and a narrow black inset line outlined pockets and lapels of a "white-gin" whipcord suit (Charles Creed of London). With it was worn a Joan Rigby hooded black jersey blouse.

Over-size shoulder strap bags—huge half-moon shaped affairs large enough to hold a week-end wardrobe—accompanied many of the suits. Some of the bags were of felt, but hearts went out to one of ocelot with matching bonnet and slippers. Very fine indeed with an ink black suit of formal manner.

Colors in the daytime picture ran the gamut from spicy and subdued browns to champagne, and Edwardian colors such as puce, eggplant, parchment and deep royal purple. Lavish materials of simple elegance distinguished the evening group—sibilant taffetas, Lyons velvets, nets, exquisite laces in muted old-world colors . . . parchment lace with a deep pleated flounce, blue true-lover's knot appliqued on the skirt below the knee . . . puce velvet with dark-toned metallic trim outlining the decolletage . . ."Red Tape" (all her collections include a dress with this name, Miss Todd told us) with layer on layer of net, chiffon and crepe in the shade that used to be called American Beauty embroidered in red true-lover's knots on skirt and strapless bodice.

Velvet And Plumes

A sweet charmer is the velvet hooded bolero designed by Joan Rigby to wear over bouffant evening skirts. It reaches just to the high waistline and is almost like a short cape with sleeves. Shown in brown velvet lined in parchment taffeta to match the dress with which it was worn.

The theme of muted color through this collection was expressed in the bridal scene with the bride in Regency parchment velvet, ostrich headdress and blending feather muff; the bridesmaids in dresses fashioned of blending jersey and velvet in agate greens. They wore tiny dark green calots with matching ostrich feathers posed at one side of the face, and feather muffs. As pointed out by the commentator, Fern Smith, the bridal group was an excellent fashion example of the newest color trend for blending tone on tone of one color for a complete ensemble.

Gold is everywhere, and interest goes to the lower hipline via such attention-getters as peplums and strategically placed flashing accents, there's the off-side silhouette to hats, evening bags are shrinking in size (let's hope that escorts' pockets are growing in size) and the come-hitherness of black lace is again in evidence, pointed out Edna Collaton of Dorothy Gray, commentator at the well-rounded Fairweather showing. Suits are made much of here and specially memorable was the tunic-suit in a soft shade of almond green trimmed with narrow bands of black Persian, with a matching hood edged with the fur to frame the face becomingly . . . another tunic suit very fitted and buttoned all the way down the front to give the longer line was of chiclet grey wool—with slanted flaps at the hips and across the bosom. Another suit, this time of more formal manners was black with a straight hanging jacket—this time trimmed with a border of grey lamb around the bottom of the jacket and edging the wide sleeves, the neck left untrimmed.

Another suit, which we particularly favored was of soft green wool, its swagger jacket picked out in an all-over design of embroidered bronze whorls centered with nailheads—the design so discreetly done that it appeared to be woven into the wool fabric. The jacket was worn over a straight skirt of plain green wool.

All the more splendid furs—mink, beaver, and Persian lamb—were represented in a fine collection—some in the shorter lengths; of these one of deep interest to the audience was the black Persian lamb shortie with an unusual standout shoulder achieved by means of a small roll of the fur. Another with the genial faculty of being adaptable to almost any time or occasion was a stole of brown squirrel with openings through which to thrust the arms to form a short jacket effect.

Festive dresses were evenly divided in opinion between slender and bouffant skirts. Typical of the former was a crepe dress with large diamond shaped clusters of paillettes; of the latter, a bouffant-skirted black slipper satin dress with romantic black lace cape.

Conversation piece: A brown cobra purse which turns into three purses on its tortoise-shell frame. When opened concertina-fashion the purses are revealed—each with a different lining—in shocking pink, jade green, and ivory.

• •

DIPLOMAT

THE kind of friend I relish
Is the tactful female, who,
As she asks us for the evening
Adds "We've nothing else to do".

Lesley F. Gow

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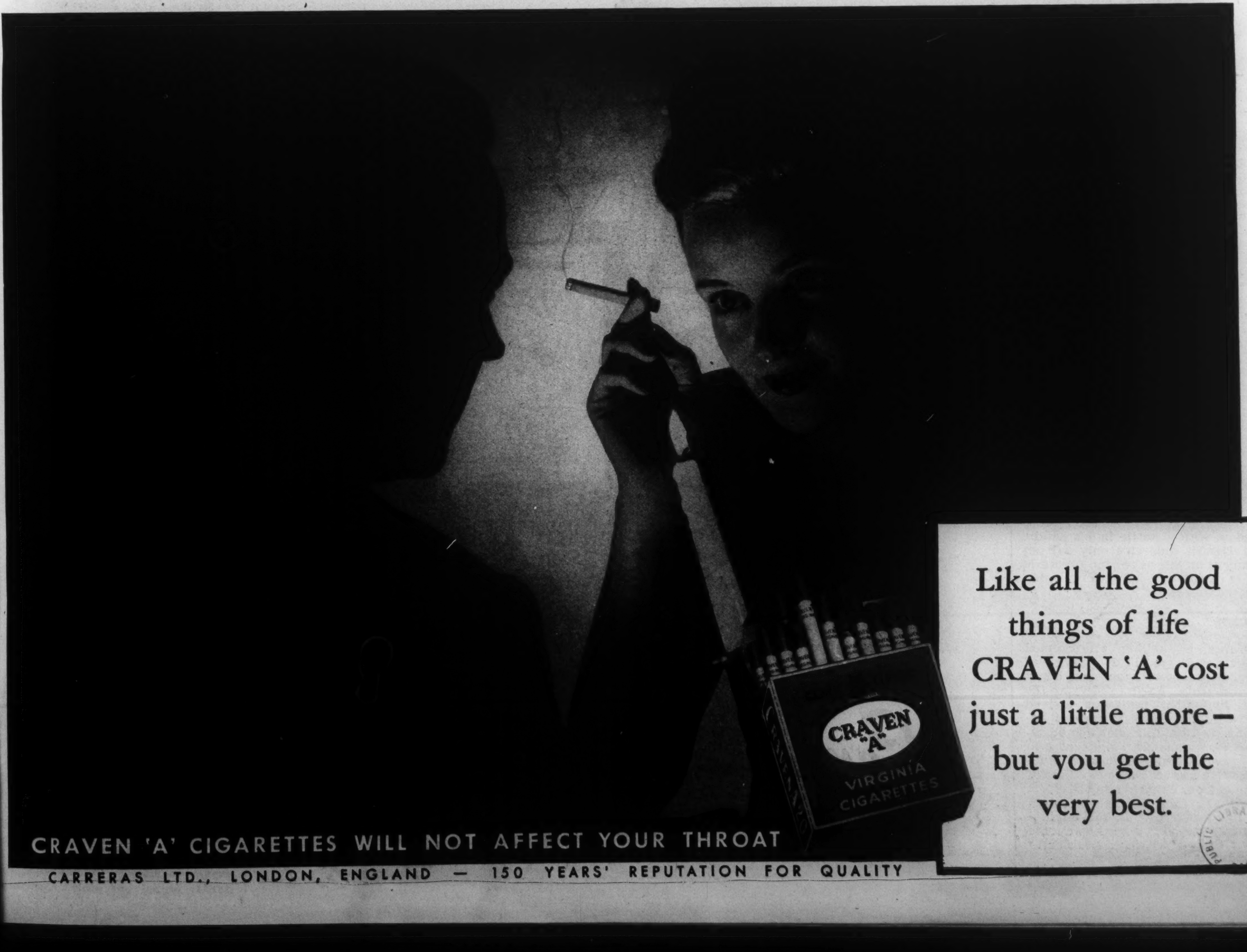

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Friendly Overtures on a Global Scale Bring Children Together

By M. AUDREY GRAHAM

WORLD Friendship has become everybody's concern. The average adult may wonder what he can do to promote it, but Young Canada goes right on making friends in every corner of the globe.

In any one of the 30,000 Canadian classrooms organized as Branches of the Junior Red Cross, the pupils may decide tomorrow that they would like to contact a group of their own age in some foreign country. They can do it—because they belong to the largest youth organization in the world.

Junior Red Cross, established in 51 countries with a total membership of approximately 30 million, has a system of international correspondence through which school boys and girls can exchange portfolios or albums. Compiled as a Branch project with every member of the class contributing, these albums tell in picture and prose of the life and customs of the country. They travel through the National offices of the organization in the countries concerned, with perhaps a stop-over at the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva for translation. The underlying idea is that by "pairing" groups of similar age and school grade this exchange of correspondence will establish a bond of friendship based on understanding.

Portfolio From Denmark

It is not a new scheme. It has been going on ever since the organization was set up after the First World War. Right now it is making a rapid recovery after the war years which reduced all types of communication to a minimum. It is recovering so quickly and with such zest that its importance in these unsettled times is worth considering.

Canadian Branches are bombarding their National office with portfolios en route to children in other countries, and more portfolios, many originally in foreign languages, are pouring in-bound for Canadian classrooms. They are coming from distant points in both hemispheres, but those that are creating the greatest interest at the moment are from war-torn countries intent on renewing friendships after the years of enemy occupation.

There was one recently from Denmark which came as a long-delayed answer to a Canadian portfolio sent in 1939. Written in careful English by the Danish Juniors themselves, it told of the history and accomplishments of their country. They mentioned Kronborg Castle and reminded their Canadian friends that this was the setting for Shakespeare's "Hamlet". One page they devoted entirely to a newspaper clipping which illustrated the similarity between the two languages. It was a paragraph beginning; *"Min Onkel stod ved Vinduet med en Kedel i sin Haand."* (My uncle stood by the window with a kettle in his hand.) The Danish children's only written comment on this page was, "There is not a great deal of difference between Danish and English."

France's Story

France is making a concerted effort to take part in this scheme of international correspondence on a pre-war scale. Early in the year the first half-dozen portfolios arrived and were the cause of general rejoicing in the Canadian organization. Then came sixty-eight more in one great consignment and since then there has been a steady flow of albums from French schools.

Portfolios from France to Canada are not translated. In the original language they find a ready welcome in our French-speaking schools or in secondary schools where they give a new vitality to the study of French.

These first albums to come from France after the war are predominantly stories of the liberation of some particular village, town or city. They are well-illustrated, not with pictures clipped from periodicals, but by the unusually fine art work of the students. War with all its destruction, the suffering of the people, the cruelty of the oppressors, are depicted in pencil, crayon and water-colors with an artistic skill that seems to be generally cultivated among the pupils of French schools.

Until the arrival of the Allies—the climax of each story—it is a rather grim tale; but there are lighter moments, incidents that show an indomitable spirit. There will be applause, for example, in one Canadian high school for *"Les élèves du college de Jeunes Filles de Laon"* who included a sketch of the students throwing snowballs at the stiff German guard as he strode past their school grounds. After the liberation they watched their late masters working under Allied guard and drew another picture with the triumphant title, *"C'est leur tour de travailler!"*

Reminiscent of stories and motion pictures of underground activities is the pride of these French Juniors in the exploits of the Maquis and all others who dared to oppose the Nazis. One picture of a group gathered around a radio bears the caption *"Ici Londre"* and recalls that these young people heard the voice of London through the thick pall of silence that descended on the conquered people of Europe.

These are the children who want to establish a friendly contact with Young Canada. What will the answering portfolios contain? What message can Canadian youth send to the young people of this and other countries who have known six years of war?

In the closing pages of nearly every French portfolio there is some reference to reconstruction and the gradual return to normal. If all the Canadian albums resemble those that have gone through National office recently in answer to the first half-dozen from France, they will unconsciously encourage this earnest striving for a normal existence.

One from an Ontario High School, for example, was refreshingly normal. Without any pretence or staging for effect it told about

Travel Will Be Fun Again
via Canadian Pacific

Remember how pleasant it used to be to travel on Canadian Pacific ships! Remember the cuisine, the courteous service, the fun of shipboard life . . . and the ships themselves!

Just now there's a big job to do repairing the wear and tear of wartime years—replacing lost ships . . . but, when it's done, travel will be fun again — the Canadian Pacific way!

Soon a new, two ocean fleet will plow the sea routes of the world . . . and once again it will be possible to go from Shanghai to Southampton — Canadian Pacific all the way!

Canadian Pacific
SPANS THE WORLD

Canada and Canadian history in stories, essays, pictures and maps, and about Canadian high school life in a manner which suggested the "dummy" of the annual school magazine. Relatively untouched by the war, these Juniors had the youthful sincerity and good taste not to try to answer in kind with an account of the Canadian war effort as seen from their position of safety. The result, alive with 'teen-aged exuberance, may be received with some amazement by their French friends, but it will come as a foreshadowing of carefree schooldays ahead.

Mounties Star

In all portfolios from Canada it is rather interesting to see the difference in the emphasis placed on the various phases of the Canadian scene by different age groups. The "Mounties" are great favorites with the elementary grades and invariably rate a special setting equalled only by the prominence given to the King and Queen and to Princess Elizabeth who is Patron of the Canadian Junior Red Cross.

In secondary schools the subject of Canada as a whole is covered in a more concise way indicating a wider knowledge of the subject. In the matter of school activities the 'teen-age members really let themselves go with snapshots of the school, the various teams, the cheer leaders, ping-pongs of individual members complete with biographical notes, programmes from plays, concerts, dances, in fact anything that can reasonably be expected to adhere to the pages of the album.

Even before the portfolio leaves its creators it has accomplished something important. Through it they have expressed ideas and recorded impressions that might otherwise remain most of their lives in a nebulous indefinable state. They have produced a book that tells of Canada and Canadian young people as seen through the eyes of a certain age group. They send it abroad as their ambassador seeking friendship and understanding.

This bid for friendship is no empty gesture on the part of Juniors in countries spared the actual horrors of war. General Dwight Eisenhower has stressed the need for the joint commodities, Food and Friendship. The Canadian Junior Red Cross alone, has backed up its bid for friendship with a fund which has mounted to over $950,000 since it was started in the first year of the war. The money has been used largely for the relief of children in war areas and for the maintenance of nurseries in England. Sums ranging from $10,000 to $35,000 have been spent at various times for food and powdered milk for the children of France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Belgium, China, Russia, Holland and famine-ridden India. Recently the sum of $50,000 was spent on 500 tons of flour and other foods for Czechoslovakian children and a sum slightly less has been allocated for the relief of children in Greece.

International Friendships

The same children who will find in Canadian portfolios little indication of the suffering they knew in the war and postwar years have had tangible proof of the Canadian Juniors' sympathy and desire to help. It should be a fairly firm foundation upon which to build a lasting international friendship.

Before the war, approximately 1,300 portfolios passed through the National office of the Canadian Junior Red Cross each year—a small number until you remember that each one represents the joint effort of a whole classroom, and remember too, that a portfolio once received becomes a valued possession of the school. Now the volume of this correspondence is on the increase again on a scale that promises to soar far above the pre-war annual figures.

The same increase is being noted in every country in which Junior Red Cross flourishes. It is perhaps significant that in the first word of the revival of the organization in formerly occupied countries, great stress is laid upon the hope of renewing old contacts and establishing new ones through this world-wide scheme of international correspondence.

The whole purpose of the project in an organization devoted to the development of the mental and physical health of the members is that it has a broadening effect which results in a calm and serene outlook. It was Prime Minister Attlee who declared: "It is in the minds of men that wars arise." This is an effort to promote the peace of mind that comes from knowing and understanding the people of other races and creeds.

The International Correspondence scheme of the Junior Red Cross is no panacea for world unrest. Nevertheless, by means of it, in the gradual supplanting of ignorance by knowledge, suspicion by goodwill, over 800,000 Canadian members are doing their share to foster world friendship.

f blue birdseye saxony suiting this autifully detailed suit by Digby orton is evidence that the British signers remain masters of superb loring. Note the longer jacket.

Open House...Have a Coke

...there's nothing like the friendly pause

After school is the happy time when young folks like to get together to discuss "what's new" and pass the time of day. And to add to the fun, of course, there's nothing like frosty bottles of sparkling Coca-Cola. Yes, when Sue or Sal says "Come over and *Have a Coke*"—that's the high-sign for *the pause that refreshes*. It's the simplest, friendliest way in all the world to say, *You're welcome, folks*, to one and all.

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Mona Paulee, brilliant young mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association. Miss Paulee will be the first of a distinguished group of artists to appear in the series arranged for the coming season by the Women's Musical Club of Toronto. The Club's first concert of the season, with Miss Paulee, will be an open one, and will take place at Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday, October 1.

CONCERNING FOOD

Book Addressed to Men Who Do Not Trifle When They Cook

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU are a housewife who is getting rather bored with what the hymn describes as "the daily round, the common task" buy yourself a copy of "That Man in the Kitchen" by Malcolm La Prade, (Thomas Allen Ltd., $3.00) and leave it around the house. If you are the proud possessor of a good and sympathetic husband, the next time you rush in late to get dinner with a child tucked under each arm you will find a white aproned husband at work in the kitchen preparing Wiener Schnitzel to be followed by a deep apple pie.

Mr. La Prade's cook book is not one of those addressed to the man who likes to play at cooking by grilling a steak his wife bought on his garden barbecue, or stirring up a little something extra late at night in a chafing dish to impress the guests. This is a book for what is called the "househusband". The author contends that men are fundamentally better cooks than women, which may be true—that is if one allows that any one sex is really better at any occupation than the other, which I doubt. Anyway when you move into high cuisine you usually find a chef in the kitchen.

Turnabout

Going on from here the author points out that a woman running a house has quite enough to occupy herself without doing all the cooking too. "Do you know what it is to pick up after two small children from morning till night, to sew on their buttons, lengthen their dresses and trousers every few weeks and wash their necks and ears day after day? Housecleaning never ends and woman's work is truly never done, not even at midnight when she rinses out her stockings and hangs them over the shower bath railing to dry. For no sooner has she staggered to bed and laid her weary head upon her pillow than one of the children wakes up with the croup or colic, and there's a lost supper to be cleaned up from the nursery floor."

From here Mr. La Prade describes the housewife's day as against the restful one enjoyed by a business executive in his swivel chair, and on this comparison he bases his argument that the man who can get home in time should cook dinner every night, and if he can't reach his house till too late should be responsible for the week-end cooking. Marvellous man, Mr. La Prade! I wish you millions of readers all of whom take your advice.

The Male Shopper

Women who like cooking will still have plenty of time to indulge in it at breakfast and lunch and when their husbands are out of town or late. Not only are the husbands to cook but they are to do the marketing for their cooking too—either on their way to work in the morning or when they get home at night. Whether in these times this would work is hard to say but don't underestimate the power of a man. Maybe the butcher will be so enchanted with your husband as a shopper that he will save him even finer delicacies than he does you.

With the exception of the fact that Malcolm La Prade, like most really good cooks, is a butter cook, this is a fine book for women to use too. Someday we may be able again to put ½ cupfuls of butter here and there and sauté exclusively in it. Of course really fine Hollandaise drips with butter, but in the meantime we are all used to substituting this and that when cook books call for butter or shortening.

As for the other ingredients, they are not too extravagant and there are good clear directions for executing them. The author scorns too accurate measurements, as he learned much of his own cookery by watching negro cooks in the South who perform the art by intuition and taste. Still the tested recipe with accurate measurements even down to the last ¼ teaspoon has made passable cooks of many women who lack initiative.

Travelled Southerner

Another refreshing thing about this book is that the author's hates as well as his likes are mentioned. Amongst them are baker's bread, fish with too many bones, consommé —"but take my advice and forget consommé until you have your appendix out", thick gravies, food served elaborately on planks — "If the plank has a special flavor why not leave it in the oven for an hour or so, throw the steak and vegetables out the window and eat the plank", and fancy salads.

Concerning the last of these there is an illustration—and all of them are entertaining and good—of a man chopping vegetables with a bunny watching him. "Should any man find himself after a reasonable amount of experience in the kitchen, over-engrossed in salad making I would suggest that he has perhaps missed his natural avocation."

The description at the beginning of the book of an imaginary salad in which raspberry jelly is to be made in a lobster mould and served with cottage cheese, marshmallows, cherries, horse radish, etc., the cottage cheese to be shaped into ridges to resemble a coral reef on which the jelly lobster would loll, would discourage most people from ever looking at a fancy salad again. He plunks for green salads with the addition of avocado pears when they can be had.

Mr. La Prade has a fine background for writing a cook book as he grew up in the South, which many people think to be the home of good cooking, but this did not blunt his critical faculties about Southern cooking and he pans beaten biscuits. "If you don't serve them hot no one will be able to bite them." Nor is he a great supporter of fried chicken. Twenty-five years of working as a publicity agent for Thos. Cook & Son have taken the author to every country and he has sampled the fine cooking of them all. This is an authoritative, entertaining and useful book to add to your shelves.

Try leaving it open at the cake chapter one Sunday morning just where your husband will find it, and perhaps when you come back from church you will find an iced chocolate cake and the dog bathed. There is a combination recipe for doing these two things together.

Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano, shown here, will be next Tuesday's Prom artist. Stanley Chapple conducts.

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NO RIGHT TO ERR

Moscow's "Pravda" criticizes the Ukrainian paper "Radansky Ukrainia" for printing an article entitled "Allow Us to Err." The Communist party organ termed the article "absurd," and said "Radansky Ukrainia" obviously had not informed its writers that "this theory of the right to err really means the right to get away from our Soviet ideology—the right to be free from criticism."

—A. P. Despatch.

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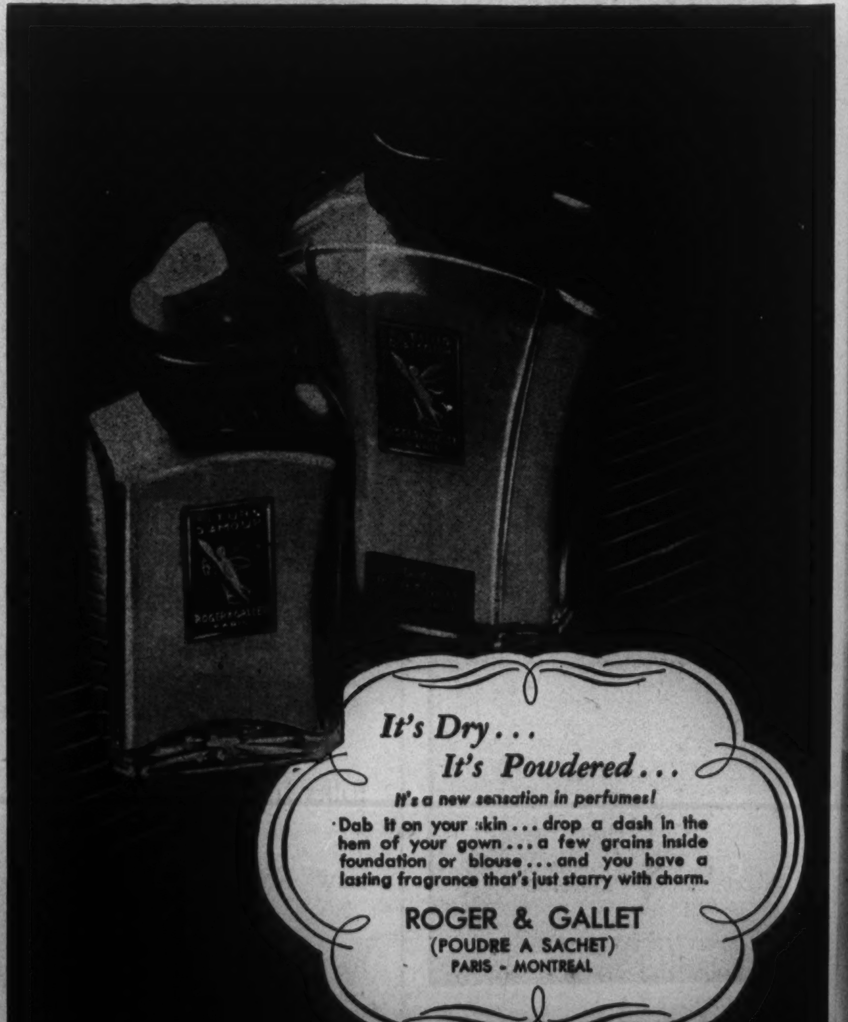

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Fine Points of Hotel Technique at Lucerne's Sumptuous School

By E. NEVILLE HART

Lucerne, Switzerland.

IT IS with good reason that the Swiss are sometimes defined as a nation of hotel keepers. They are unrivalled in this sphere, which seems as much their own as that of watch making. Swiss hotels are not only the most modernly equipped, most luxurious, and best managed in Europe, but, like Paris hats, they set up a universal criterion. There is therefore nothing surprising in the fact that the Swiss also teach this art, and every activity appertaining to it. The Swiss Hotelfachschulen, or Hotel Training Schools in Lausanne, Zürich, and Lucerne are world famous.

From mid-June until September the Hotel Montana here in Lucerne functions normally as a luxury hotel for summer visitors. A palatial white building perched high on the hillside, with its own private funicular, it commands an exquisite panorama of lake and mountain. The sweeping view from the restaurant terrace is one of the loveliest in the world.

On September 9, the hotel is closed to the public, and completely taken over by a staff of teachers and a multitude of aspirants to various branches of knowledge in the art of hotel keeping. Here in this vast, beautifully equipped building they learn their trade, in both theory and practice, from A to Z. Many of them are the sons and daughters of hotel keepers, destined to enter the parental business. Others hope to work their way up to acquiring hotels of their own some day, and are taking the first step on the long road.

Courses In German

The Hotel Training School in Lucerne was founded as far back as 1909 by the Union Helvetia — The Central Union of Swiss Hotel and Restaurant Employees—and belongs to them. It is subsidized by the Confederation, by various Cantons, and by the Municipality of Lucerne, and this makes it possible to keep the fees at a modest level. The school has only been established at the Hotel Montana since 1944.

This term there are 120 pupils—men and women. The foreign element is mostly Scandinavian—from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—with a few from Czechoslovakia, and two American ex-soldiers who were interned in Switzerland, and who have now returned from the U.S.A. to take up their studies. Curiously enough there are no British or Canadian pupils at all. This is probably explained by the fact that the courses are all in German, and pupils must possess a good working knowledge of that language. This lacuna is certainly regrettable, as the British have much to learn in this field.

The Continental Chef

A comparison of British and Swiss hotel standards — especially where cooking is concerned—leaves Britain a heavy loser. It is not for nothing that practically all Great Britain's leading metropolitan hotels are under Swiss management, and thank God for their Continental Chefs. Nor is it surprising that the Montana School has been visited by British and other foreign hotel-industry delegations in an informatory spirit, to enquire into the teaching methods, and get some useful slants on the mooted proposal of setting up similar types of institutions in Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

There are three separate branches of study, broken up into a whole lot of sub-divisions, which make the entire programme extraordinarily comprehensive. First comes the General Division which comprises a Technical Course, a Language Course, (French and English) and a Secretarial Course. The Technical Course consists of thorough tuition in the hotel business, and the duties of employees in the various branches of service: in relations with the guests: in various ways of reckoning—mental arithmetic, lightning arithmetic, and foreign exchange computation: tuition in catering, in judging food and drink, and teaching most of the facts known to man about both these commodities.

The Secretarial Course includes bookkeeping, advanced technical correspondence in English, French, and German, the arts of reception and room letting, publicity and propaganda, typing and office usages. The second major branch of study is the Cookery Course, which includes visits to the market, to butchers, and various other sources of comestibles. This course is supplemented by a special course for intricate sweets, cold dishes, special diets, and decoration. The composition of Menus, and the keeping of individual recipe books are part of the theoretical training.

Bar Service

The third major branch is the Service Course, supplemented by a special course in bar service, including the composition of cocktails, and the intensive study of wines and drinks in general. Other special sub-courses include carving under the guests' nose, and service aboard ships on the high seas.

Obviously nothing is left to chance in coaching such as this, which is downright Germanic in its devastating thoroughness.

During term the students live in the hotel, and practise their arts on each other. In the summer months they often take on temporary jobs to get in a bit of the real thing, and return to the School in the autumn. In term time the budding chefs cook the meals, the embryo waiters and waitresses serve them, and other service students do the rooms. So that the pupils enjoy all the advantages of practical training in the exact conditions in which they will later have to work.

Herr Zellweger, the efficient Head of the School, showed me over the lovely classrooms (which seem to have been chosen for their enormous windows, and distracting views over the Lake) where the theoretical part of hotel running is demonstrated with a blackboard and rostrum, in the requisite schoolroom atmosphere. We then visited the student's dining-room—an abbreviated section of the huge terrace restaurant—and the extensive kitchens which are, of course, the *pièce de résistance* of the whole school. Spacious and airy, with their gleaming floors, and white enamel stoves and boilers, they had that scrupulous, almost defiant cleanliness that strikes one so forcibly in every aspect of Swiss life. Here, myriad chefs and sub-chefs were still functioning—the genuine finished articles, in snowy white, with the traditional head-dress—preparing lunch for the hotel guests.

Apprenticeship

I marvelled at the enormous electric ranges, and giant, white enamel electric boilers for soup and vegetables, with what appeared to be about a four gallon capacity. All the saucepans in use were copper, and an enormous coal range supplemented the electric ones. We paused reverently before the last word in coffee making machines — another super-structure—and the horizontally rotating electric grill, which enables meat and poultry to retain its juice in the cooking process instead of dripping down as it inevitably does in the vertical turning spit method.

Refrigerators take up the whole side of a smaller kitchen, while another is entirely devoted to the preparation of various meats. The Chef's own dining-room, adjoining the principal kitchen, has the bare-to-the-bone, surgical cleanliness of an operating theatre.

Although intensive study, and a certificate on passing final examinations facilitates getting a job in some branches, the standard of perfection is so high here that even this training does not legally qualify either chefs or waiters, who have to serve a specified legal apprenticeship of two and one-half years before they are regarded as the acceptable finished article.

But whatever it leads to, the time spent in learning the refinements of our civilization in a setting which Swiss initiative and nature have combined to make one of technical perfection, and entrancing beauty, must be an unforgettable experience.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Strike—1946 Pattern

By A. C. FORREST

MRS. TREFIAK sat down at the kitchen table with her four children for supper, but she didn't feel like eating. The children were noisy and hungry, and enthusiastic about the meal. For she and Jimmy Jr., her oldest boy, had been down to the market and had brought home several baskets of fresh fruit.

The tomatoes, big red juicy ones, had cost only twenty-five cents a basket, and she found nice peaches at fifty cents, less than half what they had been the year before on V-J day.

"It's the strikes," the market-gardeners had said, looking very discouraged in their fruit-crowded stalls.

"We got some plums and apples too," Jimmy proclaimed to the younger children. Jimmy was a big help now while Mr. Trefiak was away in Stelco unable to come home at nights for fear he couldn't get back through the picket lines for the next shift.

She smiled for a minute at the enthusiasm of her children but she couldn't share it to-night. She didn't feel like eating.

"What's a scab, Mummy?" Ronny asked, and then rushed on. "Joe says my Daddy is a scab. Can I have another cob of corn?"

"Joe's always shooting his mouth off. He doesn't know what he's talking about." Jimmy told him condescendingly, giving his mother a glance to assure her that he would handle this.

"Say, let's not forget to listen to the radio to-night, maybe we'll hear Daddy." Ronny was off on another subject.

"Can I stay up? Can I stay up?" little Linda sang out. "I want to listen to the radio too."

"I hope they sing 'Deep in the heart of Stelco,' I like that one," Ronnie continued, and he began to chant the parody,

"The C.I.O. will have to go,
Deep in the heart of Stelco."

"Say Mummy, it's just like the war, isn't it?" he asked. "Remember when you used to get a letter from Daddy every day, and we listened to the radio shows to see if maybe the announcer would interview him."

YES, it was something like the war, Mrs. Trefiak thought. But somehow it was very different. Then, whenever she went out on the street, people would stop and say, "How's Jim?" or "Have you been getting your letters regularly?" Now when she met people they didn't seem to want to talk, and no one asked about Jim. They used to look at her as though they were very sorry for her, but very proud of her too. Now they just looked sorry, and some of them looked with hard bitter looks, like Mrs. Johnston who had six children, and whose husband had been out on strike for seven weeks.

She could understand how some of them felt. She remembered when Jim enlisted in 1940, how she felt about some of the other young chaps on the street. There was Jack Johnston for instance; he hadn't enlisted, and he had only one youngster at the start of the war. She thought about the time of Dieppe when she was listening to the radio and was constantly terrified when the door-bell would ring, for fear it was bad news about Jim. She had seen Jack Johnston going away on a fishing trip, and she had looked very hard at Mrs. Johnston that day, even though she hated herself for it, and realized that he had a very important job where he was probably doing more for the war effort than he would do in uniform.

But she could not understand why Mrs. Johnston had looked at her so hard, and hadn't spoken when they met in the grocery store that morning. Mrs. Johnston had lingered behind, and she suspected that she was going to ask the grocer for credit. She was sure the Johnstons couldn't have anything ahead, for they were renting their house. With no strike pay being given she supposed they would be finding it difficult to get along and look after those children.

BUT this wasn't the real reason she couldn't eat her supper. She was not worrying that much about the Johnstons. In fact she chided herself that she shouldn't be worrying at all. She was being looked after all right. No one had threatened her or thrown stones at her, as they were supposed to have done to strikebreakers' families in the East End. The company office men came around regularly with her pay, and offered to look after the odd jobs.

She wasn't worrying about Jim. He said he was well fed, and could see two movies a night if he wanted to. She even wondered if he wasn't rather enjoying the camp life again, after having lived with men for five years in barracks and in camp.

Jim was even getting to church now, something he hadn't done since he came out of the army, for he had always had to work Sunday shifts. But now the company was taking in ministers by air or boat to preach to the men each Sunday.

She wasn't worrying about the youngsters either. Occasionally they would get into a fight when someone called their father a scab, but children were always scrapping anyway. And she knew that just eight months ago the Trefiaks were the proudest children on the street, and all the other kids thought Jim was a hero with his lame leg and all his campaign ribbons.

SHE and Betty Wilson had been friends for years. They had gone to school together, and gone out with boys together, and when they were married they lived on the same street, just two doors apart. Their husbands became close friends too. It was one of those family relationships which just clicked. So often she found after she was married that some girl she liked would have a husband Jim didn't care for. Or if Jim had a good friend they would probably find she had nothing in common with his wife. But Betty and Bob Wilson were different. They fitted just right.

During the depression while Jim and Bob were out of work and the children were small they couldn't afford to go out to a movie or anywhere, and it was too expensive to to have a sitter in to mind the baby anyway, so they spent most of their evenings together. They sometimes played cards, or listened to radio programs, or more often just talked.

When war came Jim and Bob enlisted in the same regiment, and for a while were with each other in training. Later they were in different units, but overseas they often got together for leaves, and used to write home to their wives about the places they had visited together.

All this time their wives lived just two doors apart, and helped each other when one of the children would be sick. It seemed that the hardships of depression and war had brought them still more closely together. After they returned home, except for the children having grown up so much, the two families had taken up with the same old relationship.

Then had come the strike. Jim and Bob were both members of the union, and had voted for the strike if the company didn't meet their demands. But when the Government had put a controller into the plant Jim decided to stay in, that a strike under the circumstances would be illegal. Bob decided to come out.

In her heart Mrs. Trefiak had thought that the company paying the men for twenty-four hours a day helped Jim to decide. He didn't admit that, but in his letters gave long explanations of how the strike was illegal, and the mass picketing was illegal, but sometimes he would refer to the fact that he was drawing one hundred and sixty-eight dollars pay a week.

The first day of the strike Mrs. Trefiak had been in at the Wilsons', but they were both embarrassed, and they couldn't think of much to say.

To-day she had been coming down from the street-car stop after having been to market when she met Betty coming around the corner. Neither could avoid the meeting. They had had to walk a block together. She had tried to talk but was afraid she was going to cry. Finally she had stammered out an invitation, "Could you come over for a while this evening, Betty?"

They were just in front of the Wilson house, and Betty stopped and looked at her. It was a hard sullen look, symbolizing the bitterness, fear, misunderstanding, and even the hatred, rising out of the strife of a great industrial city, where son had been turned against father, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor. Then she turned toward her house and said abruptly, "Sorry, I'm going to be busy."

And now as Mrs. Trefiak washed the dishes she felt lonely and afraid for the future.

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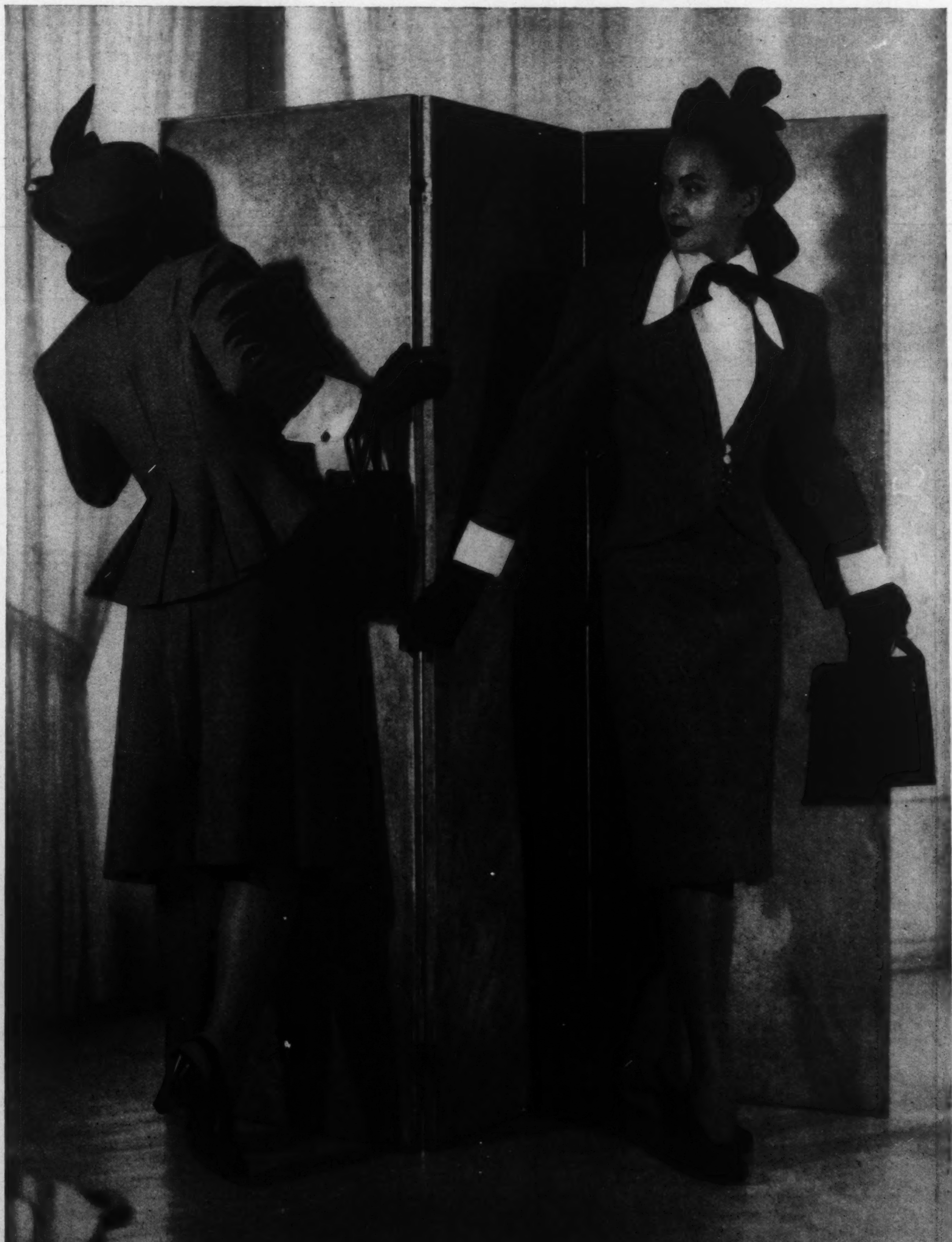

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Critical Period Ahead for Monetary Fund

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Camille Gutt, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, states that the Fund is getting ready for its first big step and has asked the members to give information as to their present currency rate and any objection to this rate.

The objection will be considered and if it seems justifiable, for instance, Canada's request for a 10 per cent discount against the U.S. dollar, the matter will go quite smoothly through the Fund's machinery. The currency values must be accurately assessed if the Fund is to be used as a medium for trade on an international basis. Exchange transactions will not begin until 65 per cent of the quotas have their parities agreed upon.

London.

THE intimation from Mr. Camille Gutt, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, that the Fund was at last getting into action aroused a little optimism in financial circles. The opinion was beginning to prevail that the elaborate machinery for postwar economic cooperation would not have been installed and tuned up before the storm of depression which it was intended to control broke loose and wrecked it. The danger still exists—the behavior of Wall Street and the mood of United States business in general suggests that the world economic situation is much less stable than it appeared even a few months back.

But in this race against time, the Bretton Woods plan may come out the victor. The situation calls for much quicker and more vigorous action than has so far been taken, and there is still a serious risk that the whole plan will break up before it gets really started.

The Fund was formed at the beginning of the year, and it took 8 months—8 months, one can well believe, of good hard work—to reach the stage envisaged in the Agreement were preliminary operations were almost ready to start. "When the Fund is of the opinion," says Article XX, "that it will shortly be in a position to begin exchange transactions, it shall so notify the members and shall request each member to communicate within 30 days the par value of its currency." By the beginning of September, the managing director was of the opinion that the Fund was ready for that first big step.

But by the time each member has notified the parity ruling 60 days before the Agreement became effective (the rate prevailing, that is, at end-October, 1945), together with any objection to this rate, and the Fund has scrutinized the rate which each member considers correct for itself, and matters of doubt have been discussed between the Fund and individual members, we shall already be into 1947.

Presumably, such changes as have occurred in recent months, notably in the Canadian dollar, will be accepted by a simple procedure. If Canada files as her parity the rate of 10 per cent discount against the U.S. dollar, which prevailed before the Agreement came into force, and simultaneously files an objection claiming 10 per cent revaluation, the matter can go quite smoothly through the Fund's machinery.

In such a case, however, or for that matter in the case of a currency which has not been altered in the past year but which was out of harmony a year ago or whose economic backing has changed, there could be a protracted discussion within the Fund.

In the long preliminary period the outlook for world trade has been changed. Early in the year practically all countries, in varying degrees, were in the same position; none could produce or import all the capital and consumer goods needed for prosperous living.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Let's Lay the Communists Low!

By P. M. RICHARDS

DESPITE the fine fall weather, most businessmen are noticeably gloomy these days and the reason is popularly supposed to be the notion that the recent stock market slump was forecasting an early business depression. Whatever the stock market was registering (and it certainly wasn't confidence), there is no ground for believing that there is not sufficient consumer demand for goods and services, and consumer purchasing power, to maintain business at a high level of activity for two or three years to come at least. The deficiencies in housing and automobiles and other durable goods are so tremendous that there can be no doubt of the demand, and though depletion of wartime savings by strikes has brought consumer purchasing power below earlier estimates, it should still be adequate — provided that rising production costs do not make prices unduly high. Any early business recession should be quite a minor one, occasioned by current dislocations in supply due to the strikes, and not enough in itself to cause a major stock market break.

What the stock market was registering, we may reasonably suppose, was a much deeper apprehension than this—fear that the terrible condition of Europe and our conflict with Russia may land us in another war, and fear of the effects of the now all-too-obvious deterioration of our own democratic morale. Perhaps the latter consideration carried more weight because it was more tangible. Our psychological deterioration is here already.

Communist Propaganda

Though we have had so many evidences of Russia's aggressiveness, we have completely failed to protect ourselves against her propaganda, which is now bearing fruit in so many strikes. There are indications that some of these strikes, inspired and even directed by Russia's agents, have been planned and timed to cause the greatest possible disruption of our social-economic system, and that this disruption, and not the benefitting of the workers, is the real purpose. Even in such cases as the seizure of temporarily empty buildings by "squatters," the inciters have apparently been Communists in each case and the "squatters" have been merely their tools.

The most disturbing feature of the Communist-inspired strikes and other disturbances is that Democracy has so far found no effective means of defence. It may be that there is only one, and that is an aroused public opinion. Unfortunately we are very far from that today. During the war so many promises were made regarding the "brave new world" of the postwar that many workers feel they are acting quite legitimately in trying to force concessions now. The fact that they are doing so before the construction of the economy that would make those labor benefits economically possible does not enter their minds. Political leaders have been afraid to bring this home to labor—afraid of losing votes. Only the leaders of business itself and business paper editors have done so, and naturally they are accused of bias. But the issue is too grave to let the situation stand there; it is becoming more serious every day.

Today strikes are numerous in almost all countries except Russia and those controlled by Russia, where of course they are not permitted. They are devastating Italy and other European countries which had only begun to revive their industries. Britain has had 1,173 in the last six months. All of them slow up production in other industries and increase public hardships and promote social unrest. Communists appear to be active in all of them. In Europe the hand of Russia is very plain.

Against a General Strike

Union spokesmen in Canada have threatened that the use of Dominion or provincial police to open illegal picket lines would lead to a general strike, and in this connection the writer suggested two weeks ago the formation of a volunteer organization for the maintenance of essential services in the event of such a strike. It was suggested that an appeal to join such a body would give law-respecting citizens a welcome opportunity to show where they stood, and that the extent of the response might be surprising. A reader in Kitchener, Ont., has written to ask how this might be done. The answer, I think, is through such bodies as the local Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, if any, and Rotary and Kiwanis and other service clubs, and, indeed, any public-spirited organizations, men's and women's. Each community should form its own organization for service in a general strike, and, incidentally, to constitute a rallying-point for all who place law and order before hysteria and selfishness.

The time has come when every citizen should ask himself where he stands, and if he decides that he is for law and order, to indicate his readiness to do his part in the maintenance of necessary community services. This, perhaps, may involve his acting in opposition to fellow members of a union on strike, but he will know that he is putting the welfare of the community before the advantage of a group and that he is a good citizen. But the point is that the very existence of such an organization, ready to act in an emergency, would probably be an effective deterrent to general strike action.

A general strike, which is a strike against the people as a whole, is subversive at any time; it is much more so today when it would aid and abet the efforts of a foreign power to destroy our social system. Lay the Communists low; then watch business move ahead.

Regina's Air Ambulance Brings Hospitals Within Reach of All

Saskatchewan's flying ambulance was the idea of ex-R.C.A.F. pilot, Keith Malcolm, who convinced the government of the scheme's possibilities. The service was launched experimentally in February last and, in the first 21 days, 29 flights assured its continued operation. Calls are accepted from doctors, nurses and other responsible persons, and the ambulance is available from dawn till dusk throughout the year. Emergencies are handled at a nominal charge of $25 regardless of distance, but to prevent abuse, cases which prove non-urgent must pay full costs. Part of the Norseman's fuselage is removable for easy handling of stretchers.

Ambulance, powered by a 600 h.p. Pratt-Whitney engine, cruises at 130 m.p.h. watching for pre-arranged signal, usually smoke fire.

Photos, National Film Board

Plane comes in to land on stubble field as anxious family cheers. Later, at Regina airport, patient is transferred at once to hospital by waiting motor ambulance. Doctors and penicillin have already been flown to epidemic areas and the plane can drop serum, plasma, and other supplies by parachute to any spot where a landing is not possible. Present heavy demands on the service have necessitated the purchase of a new, specially-equipped plane at a cost of $35,000, and the employment of a second full-time crew, consisting of pilot, nurse and flight engineer.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

During this year, despite difficulties hitherto unknown in a civilized society in peacetime, almost every country except those battered in defeat has made notable advances. Prosperity is still in the remote distance—but unfortunately slumps do not wait until the world has all it needs. While there was scarcity yet not such poverty as makes it impossible to buy the goods coming on to the market—while producers could produce without fear of being unable to sell their goods in competition — the business world felt secure. Now the more urgent needs are being met, and it is obviously only a matter of time before surplus purchasing-power is absorbed and the spectre of competition reappears on the business scene.

This background must certainly influence the members of the Fund in deciding the basis of its working.

So long as the member states are impressed by the disastrous possibilities of a breakdown of Bretton Woods in unregulated competition, and do not focus their attention instead on pressing for currency rates which in a year or two would give competitive advantage in the world markets, the threat can be healthy; not otherwise.

Responsibility

The burden of responsibility is particularly heavy just when the Fund is new and lacking in experience. It cannot afford to make mistakes in a matter so vitally important as currency values, which must be accurately assessed if the Fund is to be held in equilibrium as a medium for broadening trade on an international basis.

It is a broad and farsighted idea, and at least there is cause for hope in the fact that the practical work is now beginning. When the subscriptions, over and above the small tokens paid at the time of signature are completed—roughly by the year's end—there will at last be a fund of currencies available for facilitating everyday trade.

It is to be hoped that every persuasion will be used to overcome the doubts of the U.S.S.R., Australia, New Zealand, and other signatories who have not ratified, so that the Fund may be truly international in character.

Exchange transactions will not begin until 65 per cent of the quotas have had their parities agreed upon and paid their full subscriptions. Payment of 25 per cent of each member's quota has to be made in gold or U.S. dollars, if that amount would not exceed 10 per cent of its holding. In most cases — certainly in Britain's $1,300 million quota — the gold and dollar commitment effective under Article III (3) of the Agreement is 10 per cent of the total holding.

There will, anyway, be very sound backing at the start for any calls made on the individual currencies, and so long as no serious disharmonies appear on the world economic scene before the international exchanges really get working again, we should see some immensely important developments next year.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Labrador-Quebec Iron Resources Interest More Mining Money

By JOHN M. GRANT

IRON ore resources of Labrador and New Quebec, which may yet provide the answer to the gradual exhaustion of the high-grade iron deposits of the great Mesabi range of Minnesota, aroused new interest this year with several Canadian mining companies following in the footsteps of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines. Newcomers in exploring the iron ore deposits there are Dome Mines, Frobisher Exploration, Noranda Mines, Anglo-Huronian Ltd. and Conwest Exploration, the last mentioned three joining forces in Norancon Exploration Ltd.

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It was 10 years ago that Labrador Mining and Exploration Co., the control of which was acquired in 1942 by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, commenced making extensive surveys and doing exploratory work on iron deposits near Sawyer Lake and vicinity, along the Quebec-Labrador boundary. Work on the Labrador side is being done by Labrador Mining and Exploration, and that on the Quebec side by Hollinger North Shore Exploration company, formed in 1942. While the amount of diamond drilling carried out this year was not as great as expected nevertheless it is reported as having given decidedly satisfactory results. Some new discoveries were made and while details as to their size are not yet available they promise to add materially to the indicated ore potential. It was estimated by Labrador Mining and Exploration at the end of 1945 that there had been indicated 659,000 tons of ore per vertical foot averaging 62.1% iron in 11 ore bodies. Hollinger officials are said to be considering plans which will allow them to make up next year for the time lost this season, probably by the commencement of work in the late winter.

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One of the latest companies to join in the search for high grade iron ores in the vast wilderness of northeastern Quebec, Labrador and Ungava, is Frobisher Exploration. A new company Fort Chimo Mines, Limited, has been formed as a sequel to an aerial expedition which was carried out last year under Frobisher sponsorship. A special license has been granted the company by the Quebec government for prospecting rights on 1,000 square miles of territory in the Fort McKenzie area. The concession is for five years and a minimum expenditure of $12,000 a year is required. Funds will be provided by Frobisher and associates. Dome Mines, Porcupine gold producer, is another company active in the Labrador-Quebec district. It had a party of 25 to 30 men in the field this year but so far has not reported any finds.

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Incorporated earlier in the year for the purpose of conducting aerial exploration, Norancon Explorations Ltd. was active in the Labrador-Quebec iron area this summer. Noranda Mines holds majority interest (55%) in the new organization, Anglo-Huronian has 25% and Conwest 20%. The Quebec government has granted the company the right to carry out research work in the far-north Ungava region which is also known as "New Quebec." Newfoundland has reserved the mineral right for Norancon up to December 31, 1946, on two large areas in Labrador. A crew of 34 men, divided into three groups, has been at work and three radio equipped planes are utilized. All flying is under the direction of Air Commodore John Fauquier, while Wing Commander M. M. Smith, mining engineer, is in charge of flying maintenance and of all

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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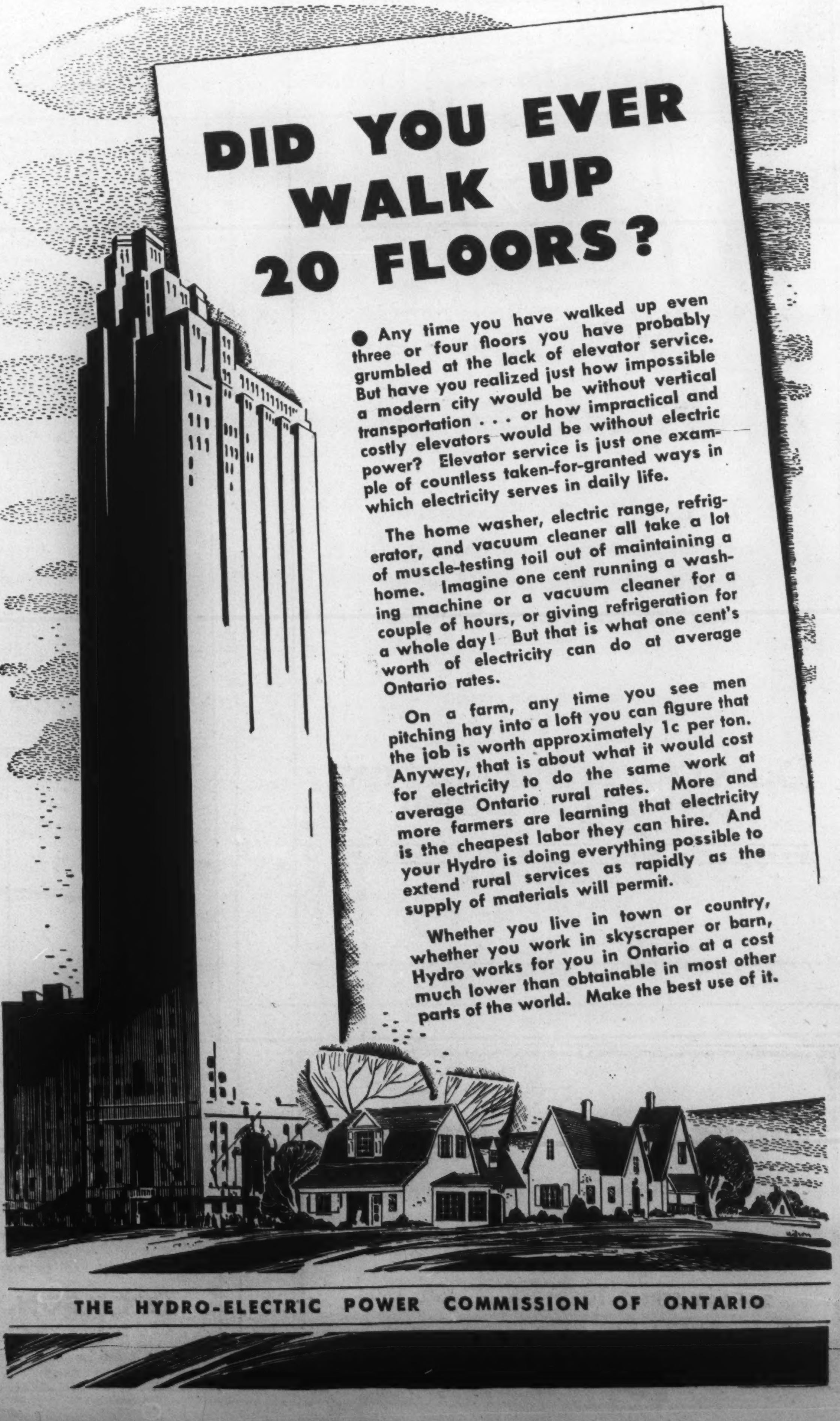

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

R.G.S., Vancouver, B.C.—Personally, I would retain shares of MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT GOLD MINES as I think they hold speculative appeal at the present time. The outlook for a future increase in output (probably to 1,000 tons daily) and earnings, appear bright and on top of this the company is also active in the exploration field. The accent in 1945 was on development, production being halted for most of the year. Since milling was resumed in February a tonnage of 680 tons of ore daily has been attained, which was the rate at the previous peak in 1941-2. While the complexity of the ore structure requires the working of more stopes than is usually the case to maintain normal production, the ore picture has nevertheless continued to broaden from development on the new levels, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, the lowest being at 1,700 feet. More plentiful labor would be of great assistance in carrying out the development of the numerous ore shoots indicated on various levels during the war. The present bottom horizon, judging from ore and structural information so far secured, may provide greater tonnage than any of the upper levels.

H.R.E., Weston, Ont.—The net loss of FLEET AIRCRAFT LTD., now FLEET MANUFACTURING & AIRCRAFT LTD., for the seven months ended July 31, 1946, was $198,099, according to the prospectus issued in connection with the offering of 120,000 new shares at $5.25 a share by Harrison & Co., Toronto. A net profit of $160,696, including $27,005 received in dividends, was reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945. Aircraft output of Fleet for 1947 is being currently increased so that in 1947 2,000 aircraft will be built with a sales value of $5,500,000.

W.R.S., Vancouver, B.C.—At JACK LAKE MINES, in the Fort Frances mining division, four miles east of Atikokan, in northwestern Ontario, a diamond drilling program is underway to further test what is known as the south showing. As yet there has

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Background for Upturn?

By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Downside penetration of February 1946 low points by both the Dow-Jones Railroad and Industrial averages confirms a primary downtrend as under way, duration and extent indeterminate.

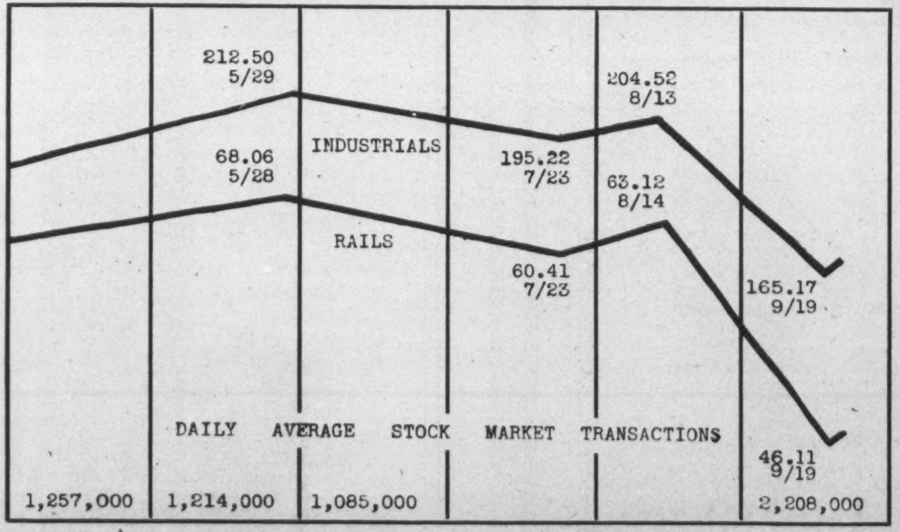
THE SEVERAL MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones Industrial average, 68.31 on the Rail average.

We see no technical evidence, to the present occasion, that the primary downtrend established by breaking of the February lows has reached a point of culmination. At the same time, there are various considerations suggesting that a point of high susceptibility by the market to important rally is being approached or has been reached. For one thing, stock prices, as reflected by the the Dow-Jones Industrial average, have declined some 50 points below their peak of last May and some 20 points under their February lows. This comes at a time when, despite certain economic maladjustments that justify uncertainty, there are other factors, such as the large need for goods, the credit position of the country, and the inflationary potential, that are favorable to the stock market. Furthermore, even though the bearish elements of the picture, of which we regard the labor situation as primary, are to eventually gain control, it must not be overlooked that for the months more immediately ahead there is a large segment of industry relatively free from this trouble and hence assured of good earnings. Many stocks in these industries have worked down to levels that seem reasonable. Lastly, the market has declined within the upper limits of a zone (168/137 on the Dow-Jones Industrial average) where progressively increasing support is to be anticipated.

Moderate rally here of two or three weeks' duration, if followed by a subsequent lunge into a new low ground, might easily furnish the background for a fundamental upturn. On the other hand, a slow rally, carrying over a several week or month interval to around the 185/190 level, would be more characteristic of an appreciable prolongation of the bear trend. This is on the thesis that such type of rally would permit a renewed period for distribution of stock, and hence lower the base of primary accumulation.

On the basis of the several considerations outlined in the first paragraph, however, we would regard the present occasion as an excellent opportunity to exchange out of relatively unattractive companies into some of the more vital issues. In a decline of the character just witnessed, good stocks move off, temporarily, with the bad ones, and thus afford the investor the chance to make fairly advantageous shifts. Furthermore, for those inclined toward a trading turn, scale purchases of selected stocks (that is, issues where labor costs are low, earnings are currently proceeding at a favorable rate, and yields are attractive) at and under current levels should prove eventually advantageous.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



JOHN D. HARRISON

Following a Directors' meeting, Mr. John S. Moore, Chairman of the Board of The London and Western Trusts Company Limited, has announced the appointment of Mr. John D. Harrison as General Manager, succeeding Mr. T. F. Walker, who has retired. Mr. Harrison is well known in the legal profession throughout Canada. He was educated at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. On being called to the bar in 1934 he joined the legal firm of Cronyn & Betts, assuming the senior partnership on the death of Mr. F. C. Betts in 1938.

Mr. Harrison served overseas with the Canadian Army for five years and was appointed a member of The Order of the British Empire.

*

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been no detailed report as to results in this part of the property. On the north showing diamond drilling has indicated a length of between 550 and 600 feet, with an average grade of around $12.85 per ton, across an average width of over 46 inches, and to a depth of at least 600 feet. If the south zone fails to prove up to expectations the company's consulting engineer suggests sinking of a three-compartment shaft on the north zone.

P. J. D., Hamilton, Ont.—The dividend of 25 cents a share paid Sept. 14 on the Class "A" stock of GRAFTON & CO., LTD., represents the initial disbursement on the new shares and covers the quarter ending Sept. 15. Authorized and issued capital consisting of 4,515 shares of common $100 par value was recently subdivided into 36,120 Class "A" shares carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of $1 a share per annum and convertible into Class "B" on a share for share basis and 36,120 Class "B" shares. This company operates a hain of 7 stores in Western Ontario etailing men's and boys' furnishings nd ready-to-wear clothing and in une, 1946, an offering of 32,000 Class A" shares was made by A. E. Ames & Co. at $21 per share.

O. G. S., Simcoe, Ont. — A new vinze is being put down from the ,075-foot level at ARNTFIELD MINING CORP., to provide access o ore recently disclosed by diamond drilling. The first station of he five new levels to be established as been cut at an inclined depth of ,225 feet, and it is hoped to have he shaft completed to the objective f 1,825 feet by the end of the year. The winze is approximately 200 feet northeast of the main shaft. Arntfield, a former gold producer, holds 2,110 acres in Beauchastel township, in the Rouyn district of Quebec. I understand that preparations have been made to hoist 300 tons of ore per day when production is resumed early next year but no steps will be taken towards re-equipping the mill until the shaft is completed. New hoists, both for the surface at No. 2 shaft and for the new No. 4 shaft, are now being installed and all underground equipment is reported on the property for the new hoisting set-up. The grade of the new ore indicated by drilling below the 1,075-foot horizon is expected to average close to $9 per ton, and officials are confident a good profit can be secured.

W. R. T., Vancouver, B.C. — Yes, SMELTER GOLD MINES is still in existence. It owns 500,000 shares of Oracle Yellowknife Gold Mines received for claims staked and retains its original property in the God's Lake area of Manitoba, the value of which property has yet to be determined. Other property holdings are held in the Wampum Lake area of Ontario and the Yellowknife district.

W.T.B., Winona, Ont.—A diamond drilling program has been proceeding at LINGSIDE GOLD MINES. The property adjoins west of Lingman Lake Gold Mines and the drilling is in hopes of duplicating the promising conditions at Lingman Lake, where shaft sinking is now underway. Steeloy Mining Corporation which holds a large block of Lingman Lake stock also has a substantial interest in Lingside Gold Mines. Steeloy reported in June that Lingside had been provided with $197,500 to that time for the proposed program. I have as yet seen no details of the results of the drilling so far on the Lingside property which comprises 14 claims. Lingman Lake has been pioneering in the Lingman Lake area of the Patricia district, Ontario, and an independent report on the property described it as a very promising gold prospect and said that results justified extensive additional development.

A.J.W., Valleyfield, Que.—I am unable to find any record of activity on the part of either BEAR LAKE MINES or KITSAULT-EAGLE SILVER MINES for years back, and I understand the charter of RELIANCE MINING CO. was cancelled over 10 years ago by the Manitoba government. The last address I have for Bear Lake is c/o John T. Boyd, president, 61 Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, and for Kitsault-Eagle, W.G. M. Morris, Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver, president.

B.K.J., Winnipeg, Man.—A large tonnage operation is indicated at WASA LAKE MINES, where shaft sinking is under way. The first stage of this program has been completed and cross-cutting is now proceeding on the 400-foot (second) level to the ore zone, which should be reached this month. After the third level is established the second and third horizons will be developed and it is likely sinking to the fifth floor which will be carried on simultaneously. The development program at Wasa is laid out with a view to ultimately handling up to 1,500 tons of ore per day. Indicated in the main ore zone, according to pre-development estimates on the basis of diamond drilling, there is 1,980,000 tons averaging $6.69 uncut and $5.95 cut. Allowing 20% dilution there would be 2,375,000 tons running $5.67 uncut and $5.07 cut. Substantial orebodies have also been indicated in the eastern and southern ore zones and the latter is probably higher grade than the main ore zone.

J. J. P., Jarvis, Ont.—UPPER SEINE GOLD MINES went into bankruptcy in June, 1942, and the Guaranty Trust Company of Toronto, was appointed trustee. The assets were later purchased from the trustee by Sawbill Lake Mines. I understand the secured creditors were paid in full, the deferred creditors partially paid, but there were no dividends for unsecured creditors. There was no equity for shareholders of Upper Seine except for those who subscribed for stock in the new company.

K.R., Toronto, Ont.—The last diamond drilling at TOBICO GOLD MINES, in Gauthier township, Larder Lake area, was in 1944 and this was discontinued owing to the shortage of labor. At that time more diamond drilling was planned. As far as I am aware the company has no funds in its treasury but still has half a million shares unissued.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

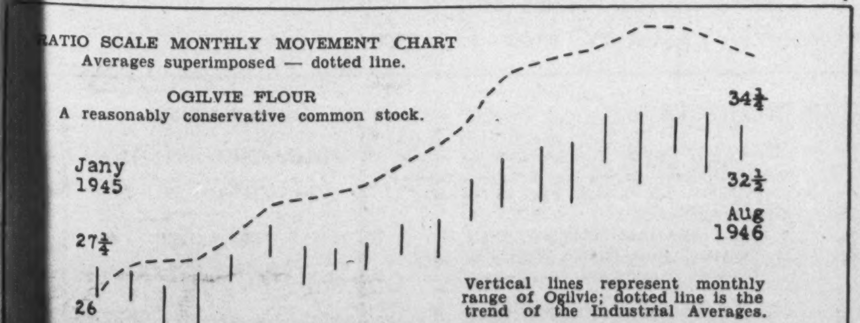
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited

				Averages		Ogilvie	
PRICE 30 Aug 46	—	$32.50					
YIELD	—	3.0%					
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	133	Last 12 months	Up	27.6%	Up	14.0%
GROUP	—	"A"	Last 1 month	Up	.8%	Down	7.3%
FACTORS	—	Neutral	1942 low—1946 high	Up	160.0%	Up	100.0%



SUMMARY: Ogilvie Flour normally sells on a lower yield basis than the average common stock because of its well-earned dividend and its strong financial position. Its current Investment Index of 133 is as high as it has been at any time in the past 18 months.

Ogilvie's sell off in the current decline is not likely to be nearly as great as that of many other common stocks. On the other hand, without an increase in the dvidend it can hardly be considered as outstandingly attractive in view of the many stocks that are, apparently, approaching the bargain counter.

Nevertheless, Ogilvie remains a stock for the conservative investor o acquire when available on a more liberal yield basis. It is a legal nvestment for insurance companies.

NOTE: This series of Stock Appraisals in Saturday Night was commenced at a time when the Averages seemed to be near the top of a ong bull movement and it has thus been necessary to confine analyses, hiefly, to stocks in Group "A", with Neutral ratings, and which would how reasonable resistance to the anticipated decline that has just recently taken place. At the proper time we hope to provide analyses f the more speculative groups, particularly those with better-than-verage ratings.

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The Management's demonstrated ability to aggressively direct the affairs of the Company would indicate that full advantage will be taken of the opportunities for expansion of business in the newly opened and partially developed markets of the United States, South and Central America and Australia.

The growth possibilities of this Company appear to lend decided attractiveness to the common shares.

Enquiries are invited. An analysis of the above Company is available on request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Social Security Measures Do Not Solve the Individual's Problem

By GEORGE GILBERT

Without denying the desirability or need of the establishment of soundly-based social security or social insurance schemes, it must be admitted that at best they represent only a basic layer of family security and do not fully meet the needs for protection of the great majority of workers.

An examination of the benefits provided under the Social Security Act which has been in operation in the United States since Jan. 1, 1937, makes it plain that these benefits must be supplemented by the individual through life insurance or other means if he is to secure adequate protection.

IT IS now about a hundred years since the soundness of the life insurance method of providing security for the individual and his dependents on a voluntary basis became recognized. In the intervening years the growth of this form of protection against "the hazards, changes and chances of this mortal life" has demonstrated that the great majority of salary and wage earners realize that if they want to be sure of their future security they must make some provision for it themselves by thrift and saving rather than depend upon the state to provide it for them at the public expense.

That is not to say that soundly-based social security measures are not desirable or necessary. They are needed in order to provide a measure of security for those who are not in a position to make any such provision for themselves. Of course the extent of the social security benefits which can be made available in any country is limited to the amount of funds which can be collected from the workers and other taxpayers for this purpose. These benefits cannot be financed by the government on borrowed money, as deficit financing cannot be kept up indefinitely in this or any other country. Even in a rich country like the United States, the Social Security Act, which has been in force since Jan. 1, 1937 provides only limited benefits and does not meet the needs of most workers for financial security.

Not All Covered

Not all workers are eligible for the benefits provided by the Act, only those engaged in certain occupations, and the amount of the benefit a worker or his dependents will receive depends upon how long he has worked in a job covered by the Act and what the amount of his average monthly wages has been.

In order to be eligible to receive a monthly retirement income at age 65, the individual must have worked not less than 40 quarter-years—that is, ten years—in jobs covered by the Act. These 40 quarter-years need not be consecutive, but during this time his salary or wages must be not less than $50 a quarter-year. Then the worker becomes what is termed a fully insured employee, and even if thereafter he quits his job and never works again he becomes entitled to a certain amount of retirement income at age 65.

What monthly income the worker will receive at age 65 depends, however, upon the number of years he has worked in a covered occupation before reaching age 65 except that special provision was made when the Act was passed in 1937 for the case of older workers who would reach age 65 before they had time to work 40 quarter-years. Thus if such a worker has been employed three years in a covered occupation and the monthly average of his total earnings is $50, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $20.60 per month, and, if married and his wife is 65 or over, $30.90 per month.

$100 a Month or Over

If the average monthly earnings of this worker are $100 a month, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $25.75 per month, and, if married and his wife is also 65 or over, $38.63 per month. If his average monthly earnings are $150 a month, he receives, if single, $39.90 per month, and, if married, $46.35 per month. If earnings average $200 a month, he receives, if single, $36.05, and, if married, $54.08. If average earnings are $250 a month, he receives, if single, $41.20, and, if married, $61.90 per month.

There is a gradual increase in the amount of the monthly income in accordance with the number of years the worker has been employed in a covered occupation before reaching age 65. If he has worked 40 years in such employment before reaching age 65 and his average monthly earnings have been $50, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $28.00 per month, and, if married and his wife is also 65 or over, he receives $40 per month.

If he has worked 40 years in a covered occupation and his average monthly earnings have been $100, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $35.00 per month, and, if married and his wife is also 65 or over, he receives $52.50 per month. If his monthly earnings average $150, he receives, if single, $42.00, and, if married, $63.00 per month. If earnings average $200 a month, he receives, if single, $49.00, and, if married, $73.50 per month. If earnings average $250 a month, he receives, if single, $56.00, and, if married, $84.00 per month.

Death Benefits

It is not to be overlooked that the Act fixes a minimum and a maximum amount of benefit payable to a single person or his family. The minimum is $10 a month and the maximum is $85 a month. There are also provisions for the payment of death benefits in the form of a monthly income or a lump sum to the family of a deceased worker. If the widow is 65 or over and the husband was fully insured, she receives a monthly income of 75 per cent of the amount payable to a single worker as shown in the foregoing paragraphs. If the husband was fully or currently insured, the widow, any age, with dependent children under 18 years of age also receives a monthly income of 75 per cent of the amount payable to a single worker.

Each dependent child under 18 years of age also receives a monthly income of 50 per cent of the amount payable to a single worker, if parent was fully or currently insured, and the same amount is payable to each dependent parent over 65 years of age, if the deceased worker was fully insured. There is also provision for the payment of a lump sum in the case of a widow under 65 years of age, if the husband was fully or currently insured. "Fully insured" means that the worker must have received $50 or more in covered employment for at least half of the quarter-years between age 21 and age 65 or death, or between 1937 and age 65, if over age 21 in 1936. Forty quarter-years are sufficient in anv case. "Currently insured" means that the worker must have received $50 or more per quarter year in covered employment for at least 12 of the quarter-years immediately preceding the quarter-year in which he died.

It is to be noted that in no case will the monthly income payable on the death of a worker in a covered employment exceed $85, no matter how many children there are for the widow to support, or how long the worker has been employed in a covered occupation. It is apparent that social security measures, good as far as they go, do not provide what would be regarded by most workers as a comfortable retirement income for their later years, nor do they provide an adequate income for a widow with dependent children. They must be supplemented by other means, and life insurance offers a safe and satisfactory way in which workers may provide adequately for the protection of themselves and their dependents against the two main financial risks they face—living too long and dying too soon.

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Inquiries

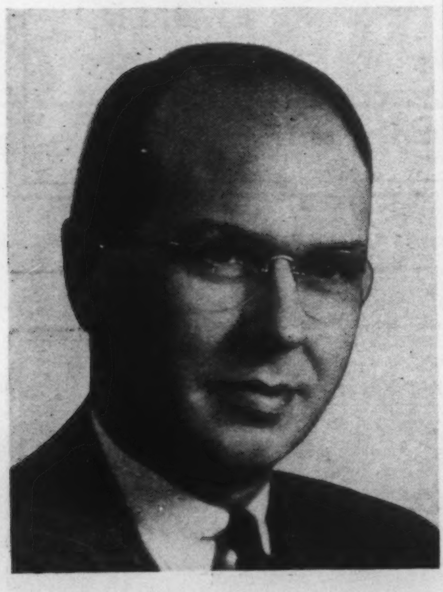
Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to the amount of the fire insurance business transacted in Canada by the American Reserve Insurance Company, which has an office in Hamilton, Ont., and also the amount of its assets and liabilities in this country. Is this company regularly licensed here and has it a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders?

—L. B., Welland, Ont.

American Reserve Insurance Company, with head office in New York and Canadian head office in Hamil-

ATTENDS 1946 MILLION DOLLAR ROUND TABLE



NEVILLE H. EVELY, C.L.U.

One of seven Canadians to qualify through the personal sale of new business in excess of $1 million in one year, Mr. Evely has just returned from attendance at the 1946 Million Dollar Round Table of the National Association of Life Underwriters held, this year, at French Lick Springs, Indiana. He is Toronto Life Branch Manager for the Prudential of England. *

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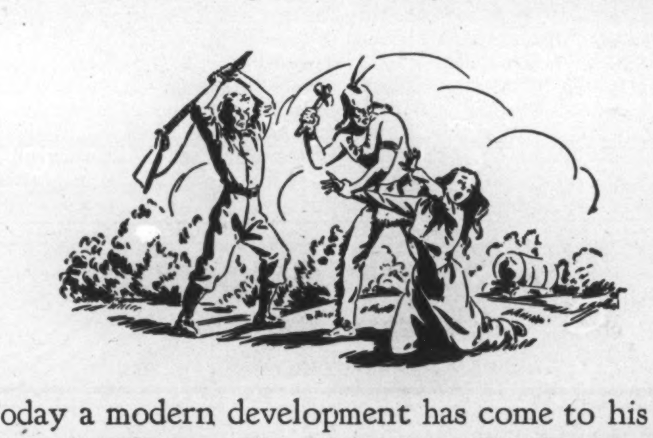

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FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1945
Assets
$8,993,461.00
Liabilities to the Public
$4,755,524.00
Capital
$750,000.00
Surplus above Capital
$3,487,937.00
Losses paid since organization
$87,768,985.00

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ton, was formed in 1926 by the amalgamation of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York and the Union Reserve Insurance Company. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1926. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit of $190,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest Government figures show that at the end of 1944 the total amount of fire insurance in force in the company in Canada was $19,074,630, with total premiums of $218,133. Its total assets in Canada were $242,631, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $107,744, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $134,887. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $155,248, and its total losses and expenses incurred in this country were $129,903. The paid up capital of the company is $1,000,000; all claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

exploration work on the coastal restricted area. Work this year consisted of flying low over the area and when interesting conditions are seen, the plane lands at the nearest lake and a party goes in to have a look. This season's work has largely been hunting out sections on which to concentrate trenching and drilling in 1947.

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Another new gold find, and one with indications of being important, is reported as a result of this season's prospecting. This find was made on behalf of Bankfield, Lake Fortune and Towagmac Mines on a lake in Ontario close to the Manitoba boundary. Exact location of the discovery has not yet been made known but it is stated to have been on a narrow point on a small island. Visible gold was apparent in a quartz vein cutting a carbonated greenstone band. Assays from 0.14 oz to 0.84 oz. were secured from samples of two, three and four feet in a section 50 feet long where the point had been washed clean. Another showing, 450 feet away, and apparently an extension, gave an assay of 0.72 oz. Gold was also discovered in a shearing on another island 1,200 feet distant and all three showings appear to be in line.

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(*Continued on Page* 48)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 239

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for he quarter ending 31st October 1946 and that he same will be payable at the Bank and its ranches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day f NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record t the close of business on 30th September 946. The Transfer Books will not be closed

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

oronto, 13th September, 1946

KERR-ADDISON

GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 38

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Tuesday, October 29th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Monday, September 30th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
Sept. 17, 1946.

NOTICE

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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager.

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Mr. T. W. Gooding, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

Via His Majesty's Mail

Many of our clients do business with us solely "via mail". They write for information about a specific security and, by return mail, we send the pertinent data. This enables them to coldly sum up the merits of the security and reach their own decision, be it to buy or sell—based upon facts.

If you are interested in any security, ask us for particulars.

Private Wire
to
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Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

★

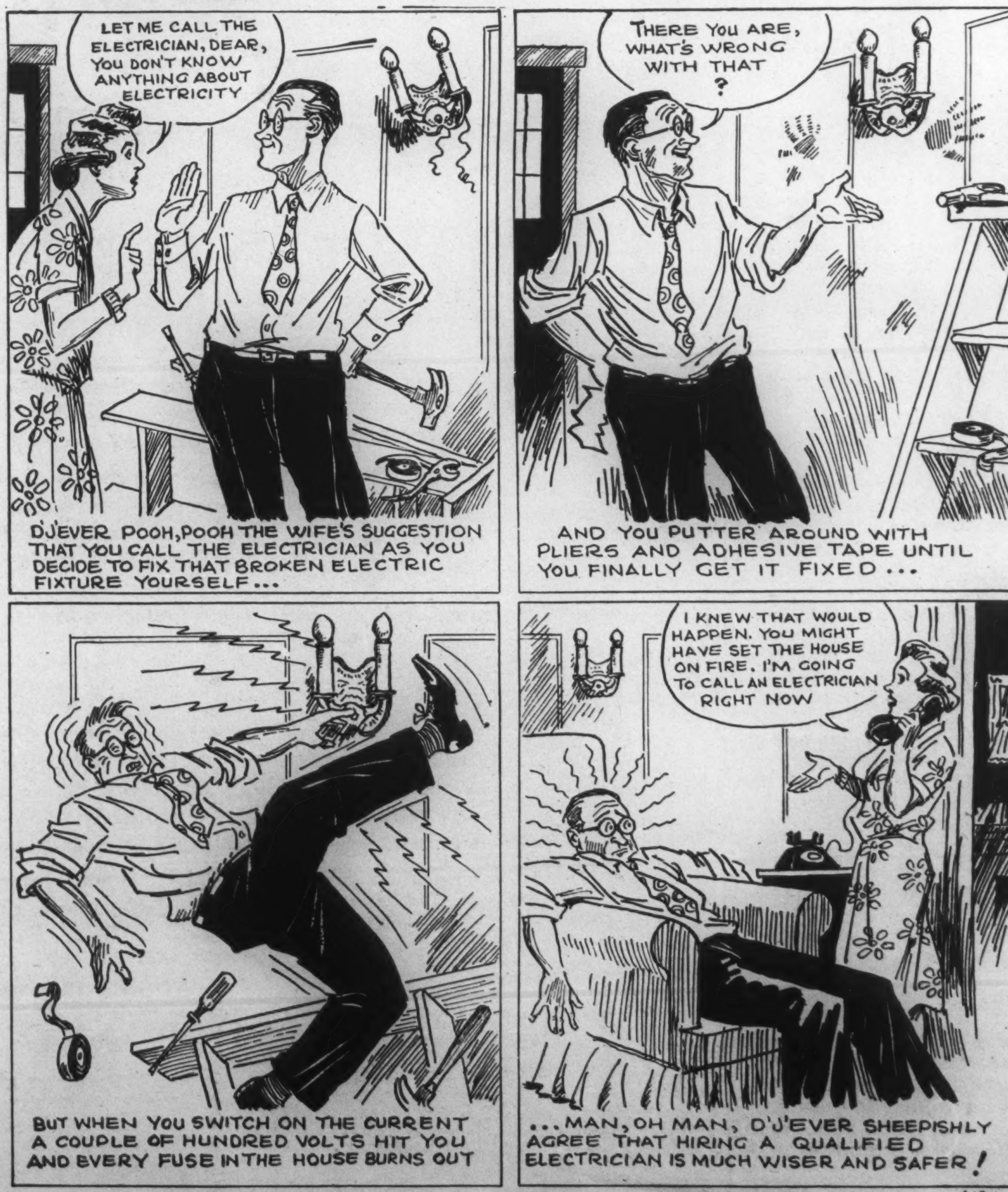
SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED

Cornell & Company, (J. W. C. Cornell, sole owner),
73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Canada.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please forward to me as soon as ready, Dr. Banfield's latest report on the Salmita operation in the Northwest Territories, together with the Diamond Drill assays and other pertinent information.

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)
Name........................ ....
Address ....

D'J'EVER?


LET ME CALL THE ELECTRICIAN, DEAR, YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ELECTRICITY
D'JEVER POOH, POOH THE WIFE'S SUGGESTION THAT YOU CALL THE ELECTRICIAN AS YOU DECIDE TO FIX THAT BROKEN ELECTRIC FIXTURE YOURSELF...
THERE YOU ARE, WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT ?
AND YOU PUTTER AROUND WITH PLIERS AND ADHESIVE TAPE UNTIL YOU FINALLY GET IT FIXED...
BUT WHEN YOU SWITCH ON THE CURRENT A COUPLE OF HUNDRED VOLTS HIT YOU AND EVERY FUSE IN THE HOUSE BURNS OUT
I KNEW THAT WOULD HAPPEN. YOU MIGHT HAVE SET THE HOUSE ON FIRE. I'M GOING TO CALL AN ELECTRICIAN RIGHT NOW
...MAN, OH MAN, D'J'EVER SHEEPISHLY AGREE THAT HIRING A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN IS MUCH WISER AND SAFER!
6-17W

DAWES **BLACK HORSE** BREWERY

ABOUT INSURANCE

Social Security Measures Do Not Solve the Individual's Problem

By GEORGE GILBERT

Without denying the desirability or need of the establishment of soundly-based social security or social insurance schemes, it must be admitted that at best they represent only a basic layer of family security and do not fully meet the needs for protection of the great majority of workers.

An examination of the benefits provided under the Social Security Act which has been in operation in the United States since Jan. 1, 1937, makes it plain that these benefits must be supplemented by the individual through life insurance or other means if he is to secure adequate protection.

IT IS now about a hundred years since the soundness of the life insurance method of providing security for the individual and his dependents on a voluntary basis became recognized. In the intervening years the growth of this form of protection against "the hazards, changes and chances of this mortal life" has demonstrated that the great majority of salary and wage earners realize that if they want to be sure of their future security they must make some provision for it themselves by thrift and saving rather than depend upon the state to provide it for them at the public expense.

That is not to say that soundly-based social security measures are not desirable or necessary. They are needed in order to provide a measure of security for those who are not in a position to make any such provision for themselves. Of course the extent of the social security benefits which can be made available in any country is limited to the amount of funds which can be collected from the workers and other taxpayers for this purpose. These benefits cannot be financed by the government on borrowed money, as deficit financing cannot be kept up indefinitely in this or any other country. Even in a rich country like the United States, the Social Security Act, which has been in force since Jan. 1, 1937 provides only limited benefits and does not meet the needs of most workers for financial security.

Not All Covered

Not all workers are eligible for the benefits provided by the Act, only those engaged in certain occupations, and the amount of the benefit a worker or his dependents will receive depends upon how long he has worked in a job covered by the Act and what the amount of his average monthly wages has been.

In order to be eligible to receive a monthly retirement income at age 65, the individual must have worked not less than 40 quarter-years—that is, ten years—in jobs covered by the Act. These 40 quarter-years need not be consecutive, but during this time his salary or wages must be not less than $50 a quarter-year. Then the worker becomes what is termed a fully insured employee, and even if thereafter he quits his job and never works again he becomes entitled to a certain amount of retirement income at age 65.

What monthly income the worker will receive at age 65 depends, however, upon the number of years he has worked in a covered occupation before reaching age 65 except that special provision was made when the Act was passed in 1937 for the case of older workers who would reach age 65 before they had time to work 40 quarter-years. Thus if such a worker has been employed three years in a covered occupation and the monthly average of his total earnings is $50, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $20.60 per month, and, if married and his wife is 65 or over, $30.90 per month.

$100 a Month or Over

If the average monthly earnings of this worker are $100 a month, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $25.75 per month, and, if married and his wife is also 65 or over, $38.63 per month. If his average monthly earnings are $150 a month, he receives, if single, $39.90 per month, and, if married, $46.35 per month. If earnings average $200 a month, he receives, if single, $36.05, and, if married, $54.08. If average earnings are $250 a month, he receives, if single, $41.20, and, if married, $61.90 per month.

There is a gradual increase in the amount of the monthly income in accordance with the number of years the worker has been employed in a covered occupation before reaching age 65. If he has worked 40 years in such employment before reaching age 65 and his average monthly earnings have been $50, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $28.00 per month, and, if married and his wife is also 65 or over, he receives $40 per month.

If he has worked 40 years in a covered occupation and his average monthly earnings have been $100, he receives, if single or without eligible dependents, $35.00 per month, and, if married and his wife is also 65 or over, he receives $52.50 per month. If his monthly earnings average $150, he receives, if single, $42.00, and, if married, $63.00 per month. If earnings average $200 a month, he receives, if single, $49.00, and, if married, $73.50 per month. If earnings average $250 a month, he receives, if single, $56.00, and, if married, $84.00 per month.

Death Benefits

It is not to be overlooked that the Act fixes a minimum and a maximum amount of benefit payable to a single person or his family. The minimum is $10 a month and the maximum is $85 a month. There are also provisions for the payment of death benefits in the form of a monthly income or a lump sum to the family of a deceased worker. If the widow is 65 or over and the husband was fully insured, she receives a monthly income of 75 per cent of the amount payable to a single worker as shown in the foregoing paragraphs. If the husband was fully or currently insured, the widow, any age, with dependent children under 18 years of age also receives a monthly income of 75 per cent of the amount payable to a single worker.

Each dependent child under 18 years of age also receives a monthly income of 50 per cent of the amount payable to a single worker, if parent was fully or currently insured, and the same amount is payable to each dependent parent over 65 years of age, if the deceased worker was fully insured. There is also provision for the payment of a lump sum in the case of a widow under 65 years of age, if the husband was fully or currently insured. "Fully insured" means that the worker must have received $50 or more in covered employment for at least half of the quarter-years between age 21 and age 65 or death, or between 1937 and age 65, if over age 21 in 1936. Forty quarter-years are sufficient in any case. "Currently insured" means that the worker must have received $50 or more per quarter year in covered employment for at least 12 of the quarter-years immediately preceding the quarter-year in which he died.

It is to be noted that in no case will the monthly income payable on the death of a worker in a covered employment exceed $85, no matter how many children there are for the widow to support, or how long the worker has been employed in a covered occupation. It is apparent that social security measures, good as far as they go, do not provide what would be regarded by most workers as a comfortable retirement income for their later years, nor do they provide an adequate income for a widow with dependent children. They must be supplemented by other means, and life insurance offers a safe and satisfactory way in which workers may provide adequately for the protection of themselves and their dependents against the two main financial risks they face—living too long and dying too soon.

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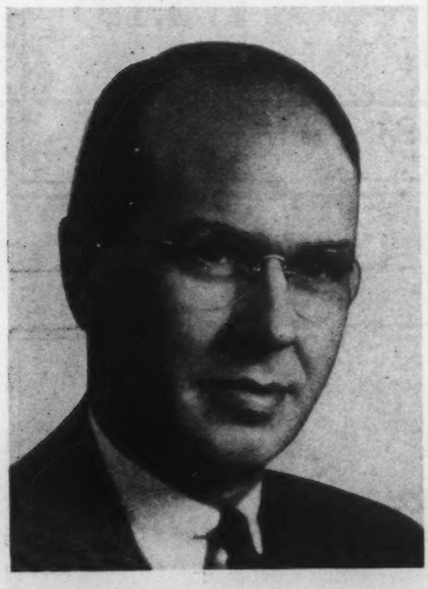
ATTENDS 1946 MILLION DOLLAR ROUND TABLE



NEVILLE H. EVELY, C.L.U.

One of seven Canadians to qualify through the personal sale of new business in excess of $1 million in one year, Mr. Evely has just returned from attendance at the 1946 Million Dollar Round Table of the National Association of Life Underwriters held, this year, at French Lick Springs, Indiana. He is Toronto Life Branch Manager for the Prudential of England. *

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to the amount of the fire insurance business transacted in Canada by the American Reserve Insurance Company, which has an office in Hamilton, Ont., and also the amount of its assets and liabilities in this country. Is this company regularly licensed here and has it a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders?

—L. B., Welland, Ont.

American Reserve Insurance Company, with head office in New York and Canadian head office in Hamil-

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

MEDLAND & SON
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878
371 BAY STREET, TORONTO—PHONE EL. 3332

The Pioneer's only protection against natural hazards was his courage, his strength and his rifle.

Today a modern development has come to his aid. That development is insurance. To thousands of policyholders, The Portage Mutual is a solid "Shield of Protection" against the ever present threat of Fire or Windstorm. This company has for sixty-two years given maximum security at minimum rates.

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MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
46-3
The
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG • REGINA • EDMONTON
FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:
AGENCY BUILDING - - EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. - - CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. - - REGINA, SASK.
407 AVENUE BUILDING - - - SASKATOON, SASK.
1 ROYAL BANK BUILDING - - BRANDON, MAN.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Upper Canada 1833
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. A. BROWNELL
President of the Company

HERBERT C. COX
Chairman of the London Board, Canada Life Assurance Company

WILFRID M. COX, K.C.
Barrister, etc.

W. J. HASTIE
Vice-President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Director, National Trust Company Limited

S. H. LOGAN
Chairman of the Board, Canadian Bank of Commerce
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Director, Canada Life Assurance Company
Director, The Bank of Nova Scotia

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Vice-President, Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited

GEO. A. MORROW
President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Vice-President, Canadian Bank of Commerce

GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.
Director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

SIR GEORGE B. MORTON, O.B.E., M.C.
Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co.
Calcutta, India

W. M. O'CONNOR
President, National Trust Company Limited
Director, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company

K. M. PRINGLE
President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

G. STUBINGTON
Vice-President and Managing Director

KENNETH THOM
General Manager of the Company

HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 1945
Assets
$8,993,461.00
Liabilities to the Public
$4,755,524.00
Capital
$750,000.00
Surplus above Capital
$3,487,937.00
Losses paid since organization
$87,768,985.00

Head Office — TORONTO
Branches and Agencies throughout the World

ton, was formed in 1926 by the amalgamation of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York and the Union Reserve Insurance Company. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1926. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit of $190,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest Government figures show that at the end of 1944 the total amount of fire insurance in force in the company in Canada was $19,074,630, with total premiums of $218,133. Its total assets in Canada were $242,631, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $107,744, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $134,887. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $155,248, and its total losses and expenses incurred in this country were $129,903. The paid up capital of the company is $1,000,000; all claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 43*)

exploration work on the coastal restricted area. Work this year consisted of flying low over the area and when interesting conditions are seen, the plane lands at the nearest lake and a party goes in to have a look. This season's work has largely been hunting out sections on which to concentrate trenching and drilling in 1947.

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By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manage

oronto, 13th September, 1946

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

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Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
Sept. 17, 1946.

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Manager.

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Mr. T. W. Gooding, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

Via His Majesty's Mail

Many of our clients do business with us solely "via mail". They write for information about a specific security and, by return mail, we send the pertinent data. This enables them to coldly sum up the merits of the security and reach their own decision, be it to buy or sell—based upon facts.

If you are interested in any security, ask us for particulars.

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★

SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED

Cornell & Company, (J. W. C. Cornell, sole owner),
73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Canada.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please forward to me as soon as ready, Dr. Banfield's latest report on the Salmita operation in the Northwest Territories, together with the Diamond Drill assays and other pertinent information.

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY) Name........................ ....
Address ....

D'J'EVER?
LET ME CALL THE ELECTRICIAN, DEAR, YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ELECTRICITY
D'J'EVER POOH, POOH THE WIFE'S SUGGESTION THAT YOU CALL THE ELECTRICIAN AS YOU DECIDE TO FIX THAT BROKEN ELECTRIC FIXTURE YOURSELF...
THERE YOU ARE, WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT ?
AND YOU PUTTER AROUND WITH PLIERS AND ADHESIVE TAPE UNTIL YOU FINALLY GET IT FIXED...
BUT WHEN YOU SWITCH ON THE CURRENT A COUPLE OF HUNDRED VOLTS HIT YOU AND EVERY FUSE IN THE HOUSE BURNS OUT
I KNEW THAT WOULD HAPPEN. YOU MIGHT HAVE SET THE HOUSE ON FIRE. I'M GOING TO CALL AN ELECTRICIAN RIGHT NOW
...MAN, OH MAN, D'J'EVER SHEEPISHLY AGREE THAT HIRING A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN IS MUCH WISER AND SAFER!
DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

British Economic Help Eases Afghan Policy

By ROBERT FRIARY

After heated argument over eight new applications for admission to the U.N., Afghanistan was one of those accepted at Lake Success, N.Y., the other two being Sweden and Iceland. Soviet-sponsored Outer Mongolia and Albania were rejected, as were Portugal, Eire and Trans-Jordan.

As for centuries Afghanistan is still the "Crossroads to Asia" and the "Keys to India." This writer believes that the British policy of a stable Afghanistan can best be furthered by economic assistance.

London.

OF THE nations recently making application for membership in the U.N., by far the most interesting case is that of successful Afghanistan, and for several reasons. Not the least is the fact that all the applying countries proclaimed themselves peace-loving nations.

While this is undoubtedly true of Afghanistan taking the country as a whole, one would not like to say so of every one of its 12,000,000 inhabitants! For, from the earliest times, the men of many of the wild tribes whose fastnesses are among giant peaks, rising in some cases to 20,000 feet, have been some of the toughest warriors on earth.

Far more significant than this Afghan characteristic, however, is the vital position Afghanistan holds in the jig-saw of countries on the confines of the East and the Middle East. Its importance has been accentuated in recent years by the political events in the U.S.S.R., Persia, India and China. From the earliest times Afghanistan has been the "Crossroads of Asia", and to this day is called "The Keys to India."

Famous Passes

There are found some of the famous passes through the massive mountain chains of Central Asia—the Khyber, Gomal, and Bolam—that have been trade routes from time immemorial. Through historic Khyber came the legions of Alexander the Great, and of Baber, first of the great Mogul Emperors, and many others, descending upon the plains of India.

There the religion of Zoroaster was first preached, and the Hindu Vedic hymns were composed.

So that on this huge upland of a quarter of a million square miles have occurred events that profoundly affected the destiny of both East and West, and it is a melting-pot of many races, cultures, and religions.

Its modern neighbors are Persia, India, and Soviet Russia. A Russian railway from Merv, in Turkestan, now comes down to the north-western corner, where lies one of the chief towns, Herat, and it was Russia at the "Gates of Herat" that was one of the bogeys of the 19th century.

Alexander founded Herat on his conquering march to India, and this ancient city is often known as the chief Key to India, a title that has often proved justified. The Axis, anyway, realized the immense strategic and political importance of Afghanistan, and were extremely active there.

Fostered Trade

The Japanese propagated their language and fostered trade with country, besides helping with development projects, while the Germans, following the usual program, sent technicians, teachers, engineers and economic experts.

German teachers scattered about the land derided the British; and German engineers, building bridges, hydroelectric installations, and factories, were able to vaunt the superior enterprise and skill of their race.

Fortunately the Afghan Government showed a statesmanlike appreciation of the risks of the situation when war began. It assured the British and Soviet Governments that its territory would in no circumstances be used as a base for intrigues or operations against them, and the Axis nationals were evicted. This fact was remembered when Afghanistan's U.N. membership application was being considered.

Those most closely in touch with this remote and still isolated kingdom are convinced that British policy should be based upon the fact that the stability of Afghanistan is a major British and Indian interest, and that it can best be furthered by economic assistance. Before the war, it has to be confessed, many opportunities in this direction were missed, or ignored.

At one time, not so many years back, such help would probably have been rejected, but times have changed. The rulers of Afghanistan realize that, despite their country's remoteness, no longer can it be kept in isolation. In 1934, when Afghanistan joined the Middle East League, the Aga Khan said: "Times have been when the rulers of Afghanistan were content to keep their nation aloof, when even her historic and picturesque capital of Kabul was one of the world's forbidden cities. Today Afghanistan has set her seal on a momentous change.."

In the past, poverty has been the chief cause of the periodical waves of fanaticism that so often led to long and costly campaigns against Afghan tribesmen.

East and north of Kabul lie coal, iron, copper, and lead among other minerals, while crude oil has been found near Herat. In the fertile areas the climate permits of two harvests a year, and splendid cotton can be grown, besides sugar, rice, wheat, barley, and a great variety of fruits.

Here, then, await tremendous opportunities to help Afghanistan, which has already made striking advances along the road of democratic government and political stability, even further towards peace and prosperity.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 47)

ore that gave values throughout. The four sections are: $7.87 for 4.5 feet; $6.03 for 15.7 feet; $9.53 for 9.3 feet and $15.75 for 6.6 feet. Dome has spent about $40,000 in drilling through heavy overburden to secure the structural picture, but this is the first ore intersected.

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